The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV......NO. 4306. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

Total Destruction of Barnum's American Museum.

Nine Other Buildings Burned to the Ground.

LOSS ESTIMATED AT $1,000,000.

A History of the Museum and Brief Sketch of its Curiosities.

Scenes Exciting, Serious, and Comic at the Fire.

The Police Prompt and Vigilant---The Firemen Earnest and Active.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN THE CITY,

Thirty Thousand People in the Streets—Pickpockets in the Crowd—Accidents and Incidents.

The fire which yesterday destroyed Barnum's American Museum, while greatly injuring and materially impoverishing its enterprising and public-spirited proprietor, did a damage to this and the adjacent communities, which neither time nor money can replace. Granting the innumerable sensations with which the intelligent public were disgusted and the innocent public deluded, and the ever patent humbuggery with which the adroit manager coddled and cajoled a credulous people, the Museum still deserved an honorable place in the front rank of the rare and curious collections of the world.

Beside it, there was none in this country worthy of the name. Boston and Philadelphia, Baltimore, New-Orleans, and some one of the western cities have buildings called "museum," but their features are rather the theatrical attractions than the curiosities on their shelves. A better geological cabinet than the one which Mr. Barnum had, by patient and consecutive exertion gathered, we have never seen; so far as the peculiarities of this continent are concerned, a faithful and singularly detailed representation was made, while from every quarter of the earth his agents had sent or brought material interesting, to the amateur and most valuable to the cultured man of science. Collectors in the interest of colleges, men monomaniacally inclined in speciarities dreaded the competition of the museum at auction or private sales, for wherever and whenever money could secure the curious or the rare, there and then they were certain of defeat. We believe we are correct in stating that no public institution in the country pretended even to rival the geological collection of the museum either in extent or value.

The conchological and ornithological departments were likewise extended in range, infinite in variety, and full of interest. Those of our citizens who thronged the Lecture-room of the Museum, to the neglect of the well-filled shelves in the many rooms, knew nothing of the capacities of the place for instruction and genuine edification. Birds of rarest plumage, fish of most exquisite tint, animals peculiar to every section, minerals characteristic of every region, and peculiarities of all portions of the earth, costly, beautiful, curious and strange, were crowded on the dusty shelves of room after room, where they attracted the earnest attention and studious regard of the scholar and the connoisseur.

All this has gone.

Almost in the twinkling of an eye, the dirty, ill-shaped structure, filled with specimens so full of suggestion and of merit, passed from our gaze, and its like cannot soon be seen again. Considering that for many years the Museum has been a landmark of the city; has afforded us in childhood fullest vision of the wonderful and miraculous; has opened to us the secrets of the earth, and revealed to us the mysteries of the past; has preserved intact relics of days and ages long since gone, and carefully saved from the ravages of time and the gnawing tooth of decay the garments and utensils of men of note long since mouldered, and afforded men of learning and of science opportunities for investigation and research, which their limited means and cramped resources relentlessly refused them, we deem it but right to the public, but meagre justice to the hard-earned success of Mr. Barnum, that we place on record a

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of the building when at noon of yesterday the fierce tooth of fire pierced and destroyed it. In the basement was an immense tank, used at times for the accommodation of whales or hippopotami, around which stood huge cages for the tenement of wild beasts. Machinery, gas-works and water butts filled the rest of the room, above which was the ground floor, on which the visitor first entered from the street. Here were the several offices of the ticket-sellers and sub-cashier; in the rear being a series of round holes, looking through which, one could be taken into the very heart of Kings' palaces, or sail on the Venetian canals, or fight with the grand army of the Emperor, or share with him his icy drive from Moscow, or stand with bloody feet upon the frozen plains of New-Jersey in company with the patriots of the Revolution, or, if he preferred it, embark homeward-bound with the tarnal red-coats when the game was up.

Passing up stairs, broad and easy of ascent, the

SECOND FLOOR

was reached. Gazing placidly down upon the coming visitor, stood the largest elephant that the civilization of the nineteenth century has yet known. A refreshment stand enticed us to the mammoth barrel-organ, whose volumes of harmony greatly pleased the youngsters, and mystified many who were older. A fortune-teller, who knew much less than she pretended to tell, occupied a little room just beyond, and a one-armed, one-legged soldier from the Army of the Potomac offered his scales at the low price of whatever you pleased to give him. In the centre of the room was an immense tank, full twenty-five feet in diameter, whose spacious area could be filled with Croton from the regular pipes, or with dirty salt water from the North River, through ducts, laid at great expense by Mr. Barnum for the purpose. In this tank were "two whales, imported, at a cost of $7,000, from the coast of Labrador," whose sportive plunges and animated contests of affection afforded constant amusement to hundreds of spectators, and a pregnant contrast to the fearful death by roasting which they so soon thereafter met.

Across the further end of the room was a narrow platform on which sat a wonderful and fearfully made fat girl, (adiposean legend does not recall her beat,) she was verily a big thing, but not on ice. She has for a long time been a perspiratory attraction to young men and maidens from the country and we are pleased to learn that she is alive and well, although terribly tried by the heat. The lightning calculator and the phrenologist also occupied this platform, at one end of which was placed a large arm chair for the Nova Scotian Giantess Miss Swan, an exceedingly tall and graceful specimen of longitude, whose movements in and about the place were such as would be noticeable in an eight-foot pair of dividers. Zerubby, a beautiful Circassian girl, with a head of hair frizzled by nature as no barbarous iron could do it, generally stood at the side of the lengthy curiosity, and shared with her the admiration of the crowd. In an adjoining room were the glass-works, beautiful and ingenious specimens of human handiwork and genius. A steam-engine, working, made entirely of glass, was on exhibition there, and deservedly attracted a great deal of attention. But of all the atrocities in the Museum, perhaps the waxen figures of our nineteenth century notables were the greatest. There was Napoleon, with a squint-eye; Victoria, with a wry neck; Tom Thumb and wife, with a baby; Kennedy, the hotel burner, in his "own clothes;" Jeff. Davis, in petticoats; and the Siamese Twins, in unisonic, ligaturistic existence. On the other side of the room, in a glass case, were Christ and his Disciples, and a collection of moving figures representing a dying chief, with a ratling, wheezing breast, surrounded by a host of weeping, head-moving sympathizers.

Mr. Barnum's private office was on this floor, as were those of Mr. Hurd, the assistant manager, the cashier and clerks.

Leading from the large hall of this floor, on the north side, was a long room, mainly devoted to

THE AQUARIA.

We have seen the aquarial collection in London, which is stupid; the second collection in Kensington Gardens, which is worse; in Paris, which is simply ridiculous; and in Dublin, which is the best of them; but, altogether, they do not begin to equal that which yesterday fell in the grand crash. There were at least forty large cases, neatly constructed of marble, iron and glass, in which fish from every ocean, river and lake were kept. These were not only interesting to the ordinary observer but to the curious in this specialty; and, from the little stickleback's nest to the chameleon tints of the angel fish, we were never tired of studying the peculiarities and admiring the beauties of these wonderful creatures of the Omnipotent. An electric eel, six feet long, divided the attention of the juveniles with an alligator, who ate ducks and yearned for babies. Turtles, too, of infinite variety, stretched their mud-accustomed heads far up above their tortoised shells, and doubtless wondered if it would never rain again.

Ranged around the walls were several hundred poor pictures, but good portraits of eminent men of former generations. Entirely valueless as mere works of art, they possessed a merit peculiarly their own in the eyes of school teachers and historians. They were nearly all originals, and from the pencil of that eccentric but worthy man, Rembrandt Peale. They embraced portraits of Generals, Admirals, Governors, pirates, and other noted people, and were so concisely and conspicuously labeled that no casual glancer, though a fool, could mistake the one for the other. There was also on this floor a large frame inclosing several scores of colonial coins, interesting to us all. The "learned seal" *Ned*, occupied a consepicuous position on this floor. He was greatly admired, and is, we believe, the only living relic from the great collection. He could eat more small fishes in a short space of time than any seal we ever saw. Unlike the scriptural seals of which we read, he was never closed, but was invariably open, ready for a fish or a cracker. His performances on the hand-organ were, doubtless, painful to him, but to the flippant crowd they were amusing and pleasant, At the side of his home, where he found combined the conveniences of a bath and the comforts of a sand-bank, was one of the best arranged cases of birds in the country. The labor involved in its preparation was immense, and its pecuniary value very great. Various contortionary glasses depended from the walls. Some made one's face broad and puffy, others lank and ghostly, some red and mercurial, others pale and uncomfortable. On the

THIRD FLOOR

was the entrance to the parquet of the famous Lecture-Room. This Lecture-Room was one of the greatest cards ever played by the shrewd and subtle Barnum. Moral people all over the country exist who won't go to the theatre. We have rarely met a person, moral or immoral, who had never been to Barnum's Lecture-room, and we never met one who objected to going. A large and well-appointed theatre was this place—nothing more, and nothing less. Plays and players were there, actors and actresses, dancers and pantomimists, scenery and footlights, music and paint. Everything that any other theatre had, had this. The plays presented were generally well selected, fairly put on the stage, and well given. The place was always full, two regular performances being given daily, and on holidays and extra occasions every hour had its display. Some notable productions have been made on that stage, prominent among which were "The Drunkard," with Mr. C. W. Clarke as *Middleton*, and "Uncle Tom's Cabin," with the Howard family in the principal *rôles*, little Cordelia doing the gentle *Eva*. The machinery, stage-rooms, appointments, dressing-rooms, &c., were likewise on this floor. The famous drop curtain, with its *sui generistic* advertisements was a feature of the theatre, and caused many a hearty laugh, while quite likely it afforded much valuable information. The audience in the parquet was generally composed of country people and those who are fond of such, while the boxes above were occupied by the more flash and dressy people, who swarm at every place where money is to be made from the foolish and inexperienced. Scattered through them all were scores and hundreds of ordinary citizens, who visited the place for the sake of their children, or to revive the memories of their youth and warm the cockles of their hearts by a glance at the things which amused them in their youth.

On this floor was the

FAMOUS PETRIFICATION,

representing a horse, about whose body wound a boa constrictor who was striking at the arm of the rider. The vital energy of the *pose* was remarkable, and the spirit of the group singularly effective. It was doubtful in the minds of many, for reasons needless to enumerate here, whether or no the group was not manufactured by the cunning hand of a stone-cutter, but we know of an eminent geologist and naturalist who was so impressed with its genuiness that he begged permission of Mr. Barnum to copy it and send the sketch to Berlin. Around the walls were cases of butterflies, of various insects, of curious cuttings in wood and carvings in ivory, of Chinese balls and American whistles made of pigs tails, of puzzles for young people and curiosities for older ones, of spears and clubs from the islands of the sea, of sharks' teeth and whales' jaws, skeletons of snakes, of monkies and of reptiles, scraps of cloth from coats of Revolutionary heroes, shirts taken from the dead bodies of notable soldiers, continental currency and American paper money, buttons from the vest of a dying Wolfe, and the shirt pierced by the murdering bullet of a Ledgard. Relics of the Revolution which money cannot replace are gone forever. Valuable mementoes of Washington, Putnam, Greene, Marion, Andre, Cornwallis, Howe, Burr, Clinton, Jefferson, Adams, and other eminent men which should have been carefully stored in a fire-proof vault, yesterday smouldered in the heat which tried the fat of a Labrador whale, and stirred the snakes from the forests of South America.

Who can forget, be he man or boy, the startling effect produced upon him when first he came upon the

THREE MEN OF EGYPT,

whose blackened skulls and grinning, ghastly faces stuck offensively out from the top of the funereal wrappings? These dead men, or women, as the case may have been—dead any reasonable number of thousands of years—whose gay and festive lives were spent perhaps in the halls of a royal Pharaoh, or who, perchance, did their best to make bricks without straw, in the days of the fat and lean kine; about whose necks the fond caressings of love were hung, or, perchance, the noose of infamy; at whose death bitter tears of regret were shed; whose bodies were wrapped and swaddled in cloth, and dipped in tar, and stuffed with preservatives and laid away securely for the great day of days; and whose spirits have since roamed the paths of an eternal world, knowing the secrets of the Infinite. We can imagine the tender regard with which the sensitive spirits observed the mournings of their mundane relatives, and the satisfaction with which they noticed the good places selected for their long sleep. We can likewise see in our mind's eye the awful indignation experienced when the vandal hand of intrusive Yankees pulled from the dust-covered shelves the entombed mummific remains, and rudely tore off the covering from the face, playfully pulled the lock or two of hair on the top of the cracking skull, and finally shipped them off to Barnum. With what agony of soul these spirits, of just men made perfect, or perchance of wicked and unhappily located sinners, have watched the exposure of the feebled and scarred articles; how they have groaned, as old ladies have said, "Oh, law," and young boys have expressed a desire to furnish them with spit-ball eyes, and how they have often wondered whether they would be able at the day of universal resurrection to find their friends in Egypt at a moment's notice. Poor perturbed spirits; perhaps they had settled all these points and were resting secure in the promise of some etherial express company, only to be rudely awakened from their ease by the startling cry of "fire!" They are gone, and though they may have walked with Moses, or danced with Miriam, or feasted with Pharaoh, or supped with the earliest descendants of persecuted Ham, they are no longer preserved but powdered mummies, and the sacred dust of Egypt now mingles with the dirt of Broadway and the cinder of Barnum's. The inhabitants of the oldest country in the world is crushed by the heated falling bricks of the curiosity shop of the earth's latest infant.

Monkeys in all imaginable attitudes, stuffed and waxed and furnished with curiously wrought glass-eyes, sacred white cows filled with hay, monstrous turtles varnished and stuffed, snakes of enormous length, and camels with humps, zebras with the traditional three hundred and sixty-five stripes, lions with shaggy manes, and tigers with beautiful skins, all sorts and kinds of African, Asiatic, European and American animals—these stuffed and nicely-arranged filled the cases around the walls, while little birds with pretty plumage, and others with long bills, and others again with crests and fanlike tails, each occupies its place.

The next,

THE FOURTH FLOOR,

was just as full of curiosities as either of the others. A comely lady sewed perpetually at one of the latest made machines; a lay figure, dressed in a full suit of revolutionary costume, stared visitors out of countenance; a pair of scales afforded opportunity for gallantry, and some thirty large cases were filled with minerals and geological specimens generally. There was also there a very large collection of Indian curiosities—bows, arrows, stone-heads, poisoned shafts, &c., besides one of the twenty clubs with which Capt. Cook was possibly killed. On the floor above was

THE HAPPY FAMILY,

a collection of "sassy" monkeys, subdued dogs, meek rats, fat cats, plump pigeons, sleepy owls, prickly porcupines, gay guinea pigs, crowing cocks, hungry hounds, big monkeys, little monkeys, monkeys of every degree of tail, old, grave, gray monkeys, young, rascally, mischievous monkeys, middle-aged, scheming monkeys, and a great many miserable, mangy monkeys. These animals and other creatures may have been happy, but they did'nt smell nicely; they doubtless lived respectable, but their antics were not pleasant to look at, and, to tell the truth, they frequently fought fiercely, and were badly beaten for it. However, they are gone; all burned to death, roasted whole, with stuffing *au naturel*, and in view of their lamentable end we may well say, "Peace to their ashes."

In a corner of the room was a pretty little kangaroo, but he too has gone, he can-ge-roond no more. A case of curious shoes and fancy patterns and fashions known since the sandals worn at the table of shew bread to the round toed absurdities of 1865, stood near the door, and was of great interest. Besides these there were sundry iron cubes supposed to have fallen in Massachusetts during a hail storm, several pairs of handcuffs used on the slaver *Echo*, pistols and knives of celebrated murderers, and a

CASE OF SNAKES.

Huge boa constrictors, thirty feet long and proportionably thick, very fond of rabbits and sheep, lay upon the floor of the cage. Smaller, but equally unpleasant snakes, hung about the perches, and a whole family of little fellows swarmed and wiggled about the warm stovepipe in the centre. These could not have been saved in any way; their mortal coils were heated quickly, their cages burned and their way before them; but it is probably a correct supposition that the hot breath of flame suffocated them before they could reach the ground and join the other reptiles on the lower tier.

Out of this vast collection nothing of value was saved. A few stuffed birds are in the hands of fellows who fancied them, but we hear of nothing else. The wax figures ran down on to the lower floor, but of course their fat was all in the fire, and they but added to the fury of the flames. All is gone and nothing saved.

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

The fire originated in a defective furnace in the cellar under Groot's restaurant, beneath the office of the Museum, at No. 8 Ann-street, and was first discovered by an employe of the Museum, at precisely thirty-five minutes past noon. The alarm was instantly given to the police and firemen and to the inmates of the Museum, of which latter, happily, there were few. An hour earlier an alarm of fire might have produced a panic among the audience in the lecture-room and many lives might have been lost. As it was, however, the

SCENE WITHIN THE MUSEUM,

from the moment of the discovery down to the time when, at about 1 o'clock, the last venturesome fireman was driven from his ladder, was one of painful interest; for scarcely had the alarm been sounded in the street when the flames from the furnace below belched into the lower halls of the great edifice, and rendered it manifest that the conflagration, so far as the Museum was concerned, had passed human control. Then there was flying to and fro among the attaches of the theatrical department, who vainly strove to save their wardrobe and other valuables; the straggling countrymen who had wandered among the microcosm of curiosities rushed hither and thither, seeking egress from the building; presently the police filed in, to guard property and save life, and at length the firemen came clambering up the walls, and howling into the lecture-room, dashing their axes through the floors, and swinging their trumpets, as if to menace the multitude; and to the three or four spectators who preserved sufficient coolness to take sober note of the spectacle, it seemed wonderful that there was not enormous loss of life.

This scene of terror was not without its

COMIC INCIDENTS,

which we here give in the language of one of the few enterprising reporters who ventured into the fiery furnace and came forth unscathed. Mr. W. B. Harrison, the extemporaneous and comic singer, had some very funny adventures in his attempts at escape. He reports that while in his dressing-room he heard considerable noise in Broadway, and thinking it to be merely a firemen's diversion, he went up stairs to look out of the window. When he reached the stage the auditorium was filled with a dense mass of smoke, but he was informed that the fire was in the engine-room, and that it would probably soon be out. Going back for his wardrobe, Mr. Harrison found great difficulty in reaching his room, so dense was the smoke beneath the stage. At length, succeeding in securing his character wigs and a cash-box, (with something over $100 in it,) he determined upon leaving the building. On reaching the main saloon, where the wax figures stood, he found great confusion existing. A man was endeavoring to save a Swiss animated landscape, while others tried to get out various other articles, including the wax figures, which they sought to take through the billiard-room; but the proprietor of that institution entered a protest against the crowd of rescuers making a thoroughfare of his premises for the passage of curiosities, as he did not comprehend the extent of the fire at that time. Foiled in thus escaping with their respective burdens, the crowd rushed for the front windows, and speedily emptied their arms of the grimcrack articles, throwing them indiscriminately into the street. Mr. Harrison says that one man had Jeff. Davis' effigy in his arms and fought vigorously to preserve the worthless thing, as though it were a gem of rare value. On reaching the balcony the man, perceiving that either the inanimate Jeff. or himself must go by the board, hurled the scarecrow to the iconoclasts in the street. As Jeff. made his perilous descent, his petticoats again played him false, and as the wind blew them about, the imposture of the figure was exposed. The flight of dummy Jeff. was the cause of great merriment among the multitude, who saluted the queer-looking thing with cheers and uncontrollable laughter.

The figure was instantly seized, and bundled off to a lamp-post in Fulton-street, near St. Paul's Churchyard, and there formally hanged, the actors in this mock-tragedy shouting the threadbare refrain, commencing the "sour apple" tree.

The whales were, of course, burned alive. At an early stage of the conflagration, the large panes of glass in the great "whale tank" were broken to allow the heavy mass of water to flow upon the floor of the main saloon, and the leviathan natives of Labrador, when last seen, were floundering in mortal agony, to the inexpressible delight of the unfeeling boys, who demanded a share of the blubber.

The large cage, in which were confined the anacondas, pythons, and other gigantic specimens of the ophidian tribe, was capsized, and the tenants thereof were suffered to wander whither their fancy led. Naturally enough, they took advantage of their new-found liberty, and soon were traveling down stairs, to the infinite astonishment and alarm of the multitude.

The "Man-Eater" also suffered a cruel death amid the burning pile. This representative of the saurian species remained passive and quiescent during the progress of the fire, as far as witnessed by mortal eye. True to his taciturn habits, the alligator failed to make the slightest attempt at escape.

While the fire was at its height, a grotesquely-shaped substance sprang from the roof of the building, and landed in Vesey-street. That's the kangaroo, shouted the multitude, and a rush was made for the place where the object alighted. But it was not the kangaroo; it was a pair of leggins formerly worn by Big Thunder, an aboriginal Indian, during his sojourn at the Museum. The crowd felt much disappointed at finding no kangaroo, and a general exclamation of "sold" was uttered by the spectators.

The firemen, in their endeavors to save the property, exhibited a *penchant* for curiosities. One fireman was seen emerging from the building with a stuffed owl in his hands. Another fastened on one of the wax figures, and it is said that Mr. and Mrs. Tom Thumb and baby are among the things that were. Also that several other curiosities have been saved, and will doubtless be restored to Mr. Barnum. The fat woman and the giant and giantess made their way out without difficulty, but hastened to conceal themselves from public exhibition, in their hotel.

At 1:30 o'clock a cry burst from the concourse which stood in the square at Fulton and Vesey streets, that a woman was being saved from the fire. Curiosity was on tip toe to discover the lady, and behold the operation by which she was saved from a terrible death. The crowd did not have to wait long to witness the coveted scene of sacrifice and gallantry for a lady, attired in a pink dress, was handed down from story to story by parties inside. The form waved to and fro, as if in a faint, and the assemblage became more and more interested in her fate. As it was lowered, loud cheers arose from the multitude, who rushed, despite the efforts of the police, to see the woman. They were, however, doomed to disappointment, for the woman proved to be one of the valuable wax figures which stood near the well-known form of Daniel Lambert the giant, and the somewhat baby face of Lord Byron. The involuntary deception created great merriment among the people.

At about this time some person shouted: "The snakes are loose," and at the same moment a terrible explosion was heard, the horror-stricken throng falling back in

A FEARFUL PANIC.

The real cause of this panic was the whistling of a steam fire engine on the corner of Vesey-street and Broadway. We have heard whistles of all powers, from the sickly effort of a school-girl to the mammoth fog-signal at sea—these Tritons' horns which warn sailors of danger; but this diabolical thing is a monstrosity quite indescribable. The whistle, or, rather, scream, of this engine is a capital counterfeit of the shriek of an elephant, when in fear or danger, and the similarity caused some thoughtless person to cry out, "The elephant is coming." That, added to the snake alarm, was enough. With one impulse, the compact mass faced about and ran in any direction most available. We stood in the doorway of a small store in the Astor House, Vesey-street side, and in a twinkling we saw and felt something very like a whirlwind—a surging sea of heads, of pale faces, staring eyes, outstretched arms, and the sound of inarticulate cries of anguish, In two minutes it was over, and in that time a hundred people were more or less injured—but we believe none were killed. The bow window at our elbow was crushed like an egg shell, and in less time than the reader takes in perusing five of these lines, about fifteen persons were jammed through the window into the store—several of them badly cut with glass or bruised by the tremendous crash. Not a few men made their way over the eight-foot iron fence into St. Paul's Churchyard, while many hundreds sped down the street nearly to the river before they dared to look behind them. The loss of hats, canes, coats and watches, the rolling in the mud and reckless trampling over each other, would have been most ludicrous but for the perilous danger. When all was over, the inventory of smashed hats and bare heads was enough to raise a laugh even from Knox, whose fine hat-store was in imminent danger of the fate which afterward befel it.

PROGRESS OF THE CONFLAGRATION.

At 1 o'clock the Museum was a mass of fire, and the flames had burst into the adjoining buildings in Fulton-street, Broadway and Ann-street, while the roofs and walls of the buildings in the neighborhood and the eastern front of St. Paul's were menaced, and it seemed as though the entire block through to Nassau-street must be consumed. But the firemen, who had now arrived in force, poured cataracts of Croton upon the buildings in the centre of the block, and upon the roofs opposite; and one engine company stood in the scorching heat at the head of Vesey-street, and flooding the eastern front of St. Paul's, saved the venerable pile from ruin.

From the Museum the flames first crept through the adjoining houses and into the upper story of Knox's hat-store, No. 212 Broadway. Tell-tale smoke playing about the heavy cornice first notified the spectators in the street below that this building was doomed. In a few minutes the flames flashed out of the upper story windows on Fulton-street, and then belched forth from those on Broadway.

The heat had now become intense and unendurable. The crowd that thronged Park-row, Broadway and the Park were compelled to fall back. The throng that stood in Ann-street were driven half way to Nassau. The buildings on Park-row gave signs of yielding to the heat when the firemen began to play upon them, and for a long time were successful in preventing them from taking fire. The steam from the heated buildings and the dense smoke darkened the air.

The roof of the Museum had now fallen, and the interior of the building was like the crater of a volcano. A stream of heated air issued from the top, and was borne eastward by the breeze directly over the block, carrying with it light articles, pieces of burning wood, shingles, &c. One man on Ann-street, not far from Nassau, was struck on the head by a shingle and knocked down. Others were in much danger by the pieces of burning material falling on their heads and clothing. This served to clear the street, so that the firemen were left masters of the situation.

At 1:30 came a crash resounding like the explosion of a powder magazine. The whole wall on the Ann-street side had fallen. A cloud of dust and smoke filled the air, making it dark as twilight, and rendering it impossible to descry objects at short distance.

At 1:45 o'clock the Broadway front of the Museum fell in three different sections, one after the other. The first to fall was the part parallel with Broadway, which went over in one mass, falling flat on the pavement of the street, and then—and not till then—breaking up into innumerable fragments.

Another section was left in the shape of an elongated triangle, and not unlike the steeple of a church. In a few moments this sunk slowly down, the point still remaining upright and in position until the whole section disappeared. It did not appear to fall, but apparently sunk into the earth. This was exactly analagous to the fall or sinking of the spire of Chichester Cathedral in England a few years ago.

The section of the front wall facing on Park-row, and at a slight deviation from the parallel of Broadway, still remained, and all eyes were turned in its direction. It was a very large, high portion, reaching to the uppermost story. About five minutes later this great façade careened gracefully over and slowly fell—not *in* among the burning ruins—but *out* on Broadway. It fell as a trap-door on a hinge and remained intact until it was smashed upon the pavement, sending up a frightful spray of bricks and mortar, and a vast cloud of smoke. This finished the old Museum.

ARRIVAL OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

At about 1 o'clock Capt. Morris DeCamp, of the Second Precinct, on learning that the Museum would probably be destroyed, telegraphed to Inspector Carpenter. The latter officer immediately repaired to the scene, and ascertaining the magnitude of the conflagration, telegraphed to the Eighth, Tenth, Twenty-eighth, Thirteenth and Fifteenth Precincts for platoons of men. The telegram was promptly obeyed, and the men were on the ground at 2 o'clock. Inspector Carpenter took position on the southeast corner of Nassau and Fulton streets, and directed the movements of the police. The latter occupied the triangle formed by John, Nassau and Beekman streets and Broadway, and they soon thrust back the populace, thus giving the firemen full scope.

THE FLAMES EXTENDING.

The shock caused by the fall of the Museum front seemed to give a fresh impetus to the flames here, which belched forth streaming almost across Fulton-street, and endangering the opposite buildings on the south side. Thence the fire crept east to adjoining houses on the north side of Fulton-street, leaving for a while the lower stories of the Knox building comparatively intact.

The fire, which had now extended through the rear, into the shops and warehouses on Fulton and Ann streets, burst forth in the upper stories of several buildings, and raged with ungovernable fury, and the huge sparks—many of them as large as a man's hand—which were borne on the breeze over the housetops and lodged far down through the commercial districts of which the Post-office is the centre, threatened to extend the disaster indefinitely. But the occupants of buildings whereon these firebrands fell poured Croton on their roofs, and little damage was caused by the sparks beyond the burning of a number of signs and awnings in Fulton and Nassau streets.

CLOSING OF SHOPS.

The panic among the merchants, shop-keepers, and saloon keepers on Fulton-street, extended from Broadway to Gold-street, and in several instances for several doors below toward Pearl-street. The excitement and the alarm manifested by the occupants of premises on Fulton-street, was scarcely less than that manifested by the many persons who own or transact business on Ann-street, between Broadway and Nassau. Business was out of the question; for the streets everywhere were checked, the stages had been driven far out of their accustomed routes of travel, the cars came no further down than Church-street and Vesey on the west and to Park-row on the east side, and those tradesmen who were not busy packing up to be ready for any event, closed their doors and went to the scene of destruction.

THE FIRE CHECKED.

Onward through the devoted block sped the volumes of fire until after 2 o'clock, when the firemen succeeded in partially checking the flames as they dashed against the solid walls of the sixth building from Broadway, and nothing remained to be done but to save surrounding property. At 3 o'clock the fire was wholly under, and the following-numbered buildings had been totally destroyed, the walls of only three being left standing:

On Broadway—Nos. 212, 214, 216, 218, 220 and 222.
On Ann-street—Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16.
On Fulton-street—Nos. 147, 149, 151, 153 and 155.

INCIDENTS.

There were several minor panics during the fire. The sound of an explosion was heard about 1:30 o'clock, and immediately at least a thousand people scampered out of the way. A great number of men fell down, and at least a hundred hats were lost. Boys were even going around with half a dozen hats on their heads, and more hapless men were hatless.

A report was started at one time that an escaped lion from the museum was rushing down Broadway, and the result was the sudden flight of a few nervous people, who, imparting their terror to others, brought about quite a stampede.

THIEVES ARRESTED.

During the progress of the fire two men dressed as soldiers were seen coming out of the shoe-store in Ann-street, each with five or six pairs of shoes under their coats. They were immediately arrested.

One man stepped into the clothing store of Rogers & Raymond, off Broadway, and coolly putting on a linen wrapper was about leaving the store, when a clerk stopped him. Another man took off his coat, put a fine frock coat, and putting his own over it, attempted to escape. He was arrested by a policeman.

A portion of Knox's stock of hats was taken out of the store. The crowd seized a large number of Panama hats, with which they escaped.

One thief, who was arrested by Policeman McGuire, of the Third Ward, had taken a lead consisting of two entire pieces of flannel, a piece of broadcloth, two valises, and more than a dozen hats, with which he was escaping down Vesey-street at the time of the capture. The police Captains of the Second and Third Precincts supply the following report of arrests, which they made during the progress of the fire.

Henry Jackson, George Douglass, James Smith, Godfrey Mish, Henry Murskin, James Clancy and James Leonard, were arrested by Officers McGlorn, McGuire, and Dwyer, of the Third Precinct, and Officer Dowdell, of the Tombs Police Court, for picking pockets and stealing from the store while the fire was burning. The prisoners were confined in the Third Precinct Station-house, and this morning will be examined before Justice Hogan at the Tombs.

Officer Kinney, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, arrested Robert and James H. Walsh, brothers, for stealing a gold watch from the pocket of John W. Sherman, living at No. 196 Fulton-avenue, Brooklyn, while the latter was looking at the confiagration. The watch was recovered, and the prisoners were detained by Capt. Brackett for examination.

The Second Precinct Police arrested John Fox, Henry Schoff, James McDonald and Andrew S. Gilso, for stealing boots from the store No. 6 Ann-street. Frank Dover was arrested while taking away a case of wines. He was locked up. James Conovan, Thomas Newton, George Thompson, James McCord and John Ulfosser, were arrested, accused of stealing boots which they had in their possession. James Kirby, John Spencer, John Sullivan and James Walsh, said to be pickpockets, were locked up to keep them out of temptation.

Mr. David Stewart, of Johnstown, Fulton County, N. Y., had a gold watch stolen while standing in front of the Museum.

The only curiosities reported to have been saved, beside the fat woman, (who was taken in charge by a policeman,) were the live seal and a case of rare coins.

The pillars of St. Paul's Church are slightly flaked by the intense heat, but no further damage has been done to this venerable and historical church edifice.

Owing to the rapid progress of the fire, great haste was required in removing anything. Accordingly portions of dramatic wardrobes, which had been used in "Camille," and the various melo-dramas and farces which were acted daily in the Lecture Room, were thrown from the windows to the street.

In many instances the specific character of the stage attire and the rôles in which it was used was noticed, and received appropriate comment. Men in every part of the square before and near the Museum in Park-row, were seen carrying off all kinds of articles which had been saved, to deposit them in various places for safe keeping.

The burdens taken away were many and various. Birds, pictures, glass-machines, heavy trunks, stuffed foreign fowl, and other articles were seen for a few minutes at all points, near the Museum, in the hands of those who had just left it.

The concourse, which passed to and fro, recognized several of the actors engaged by Mr. Barnum, some of whom are well-known to the public. These gentlemen were eagerly surrounded by their more intimate friends, who inquired of them the origin of the fire. In answer, they stated that it originated in the steam-room. One of them declared he lost three valuable swords and a wardrobe by the flames.

Officer Dodge, of the Broadway Police, succeeded in saving both the Greek slave and the fat woman, the one he carried into an Ann-street store, and the other into a store in Fulton-street.

ACCIDENTS.

Phœnix Briggs, a paver, had both legs fractured by the falling of a wall, and is not expected to recover.

Thomas Staplelin, a member of Hook and Ladder Company No. 4, had his skull fractured by the falling of a cornice of the museum.

In addition to the above, two firemen, whose names could not be ascertained, received injuries at the fire.

While the fire was at its heighth an explosion occurred in the museum, and a metallic substance, resembling a percussian cap in appearance, was forced into Broadway. Coming in contact with a boy it knocked him down and severely injured him. A fireman was badly hurt by being struck on the head by a block of wood, thrown from the roof on the northeast corner of Ann-street and Park-row.

PERSONS THROWN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

We learn from Mr. Tiffany, the Treasurer of the Museum, that over a hundred persons were employed about the establishment, including those on exhibition. Mr. Barnum has been thinking for some time of removing his establishment further up town, above Canal-street.

LOSS OF CURIOSITIES.

He will now, doubtless, do this, though many years will be required to get together another such rare collection as has now been suddenly swept away. This vast accumulation, upon which Mr. Barnum has expended more than $1,000,000, cannot be replaced except at a vast outlay, hardly short of $500,000, and this sum may be said to represent Mr. Barnum's loss.

ASSISTANCE OF FIREMEN.

Assistance was sent for from the upper districts, and at about 2 o'clock several powerful steamers arrived at the conflagration, and were set to work on the burning premises, in addition to the steamers already employed. This aided the firemen materially to obtain control of the flames.

The Brooklyn Fire Department sent over several powerful steamers, and these were made serviceable.

Hoboken, also, sent over two fire engines and these hose carriages, namely, Hoboken Engine No. 1, under Mr. Foreman Osendorf; Excelsior Engine No. 2, under Mr. Foreman John Kennedy; and Oceanus Hose No. 1, Washington Hose No. 1, and Excelsior Hose No. 1. These companies, who were stationed at the Barclay-street dock, rendered service for which they have the thanks of New-York.

WINDUST'S SAVED.

Mr. Edward F. Barry, of No. 11 Park-row, and Mr. Carney, a clerk in the Post-office, are entitled to the credit of saving the old Windust corner. For over two hours, they unremittingly poured water upon the roofs adjoining the building, and in the discharge of their labors both were quite severely burned about the neck and face. At times the heat and flames were almost unbearable, but they never flinched from their post. Both of them are quite young men, and are deserving of much credit for the manner in which they conducted themselves.

THE SUFFERERS AND THE LOSSES.

We cannot undertake thus early to publish an accurate list of the losers, losses, and insurances, as in the confusion attending a fire of such magnitude, involving upward of a round million, many men are unable to collect their senses and make their figures with commercial precision. Mr. Barnum's loss may be set down in round numbers at $300,000. He has $62,000 insurance on stock, in sums of $2,500 each in several city offices.

Mr. William B. Astor, owned the Museum building, and had $28,000 insurance thereon, in sums of $2,500 each in various city offices.

Mr. C. K. Knox, whose stock was valued at $80,000, had only $30,000 insurance, in city offices, and the building in which he transacted business, on the north-east corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, was owned by the Lorrillard heirs and insured for $20,000 in city offices.

Messrs. P. L. Rogers' Sons, at No. 214 Broadway, dealers in clothing, valued their stock at $55,000. The bulk of it has been saved. They are insured as follows:

Atlantic, of Brooklyn	$2,500	Montauk	$1,500
Bowery	2,500	Morris	2,000
Harmony	3,000	New-Amsterdam	2,500
Home, of New-Haven	2,500	New-England	3,000
Indemnity	2,500	Phœnix	2,500
Lenox	3,500	Yonkers, of New-York	2,000
Manhattan	5,000		

French & Wheat, printers, No. 18 Ann-street; insured for $15,000. Damaged by water.

Dick & Fitzgerald, No. 18 Ann-street, publishers; insured for $30,000. Damaged by water.

John T. Byrne, tailor, No. 16 Ann-street; stock destroyed.

C. Bellman, wood engraver, No. 16 Ann-street; stock destroyed.

Mr. Anderhub, manufrcturer of pocket-books, No. 16 Ann-street; stock destroyed.

Mr. Forbes, engraver, No. 16 Ann-street; stock destroyed.

John Ross, dealer in liquors and segars, No. 16 Ann-street; stock destroyed.

J. Jeandbarbeus, dealer in cigars, No. 16 Ann-street; stock destroyed.

Jones & Kenwood, dealers in boots and shoes; partly insured; J. Kennedy, locksmith; S. Shaffer & Co.; partly insured; William C. Robertson, lithographer, insured; Thomas Bartow, printer, insured; G. Swift, bookbinder, insured; B. Bearman, insured—all of Nos. 10 and 12 Ann-street, destroyed.

No. 8 Ann-street—Groot's restaurant; Mr. Glover, dealer in trusses; loss total; insurance unknown.

Nos. 2 and 4 Ann-street—Mr. Nolan, dealer in liquors; Mr. Marsh, dealer in trusses; losses and insurances unknown.

No. 220 Broadway—Mr. Subring, dealer in cigars, loss and insurance unknown.

No. 216 Broadway—George W. White, hatter; loss and insurance unknown.

No. 216 Broadway—Van Name's restaurant; loss $10,000.

No. 214 Broadway—C. Hynes, restaurant; loss and

Continued on Eighth Page.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Celebration of the Fourth by the Freedmen—Arrival of Col. Whittlesey in Wilmington—Will the Freed Slaves Work?—General Intelligence Offices—Gov. Holden.

RALEIGH, N. C., Fourth of July, 1865.

Almost incredible is the fact that a Northerner is quietly seated in the heart of a Southern State, to describe a Fourth of July celebration, gotten up by those who have heretofore been held as slaves. KILPATRICK's flying squadrons, and SHERMAN's triumphant legions tramped and rode through the streets of Raleigh in victorious review, but the great culmination of the victory was witnessed to-day, evidenced in the fact that the freedmen, women and children, of this vicinity, to the number of three thousand, celebrated the anniversary of American independence, and marched through the city with banners flying, pennants streaming and music playing, as free and independent people. The procession formed at the proper time and place, and wended its way past the Governor's house and Gen. RUGER's headquarters, to the shady groves of the "Peace Institute," in the northern boundaries of the city, and there the disenthralled slaves enjoyed a celebration of this glorious day, following a programme of their own making, and listening to speakers of their own selection. Two or three days past the blacks have been congregating here in anticipation of the festivities of the occasion, and the roads from the country were lined with them, "toting" haversacks filled with provender to last them during their stay. When in line and marching along, they presented an appearance which, while it gave rise to many ludicrous thoughts, was nevertheless exceedingly creditable to the participants. Great buxom women dressed in homespun working-dresses, with fine cloth shoes, tramping through the dust, or dressed in fine linen with heavy brogans on their feet, were to be seen; but as a general thing they were, with the exception of characteristic penchants for gay colors, attired in a very motley manner. Barefooted enthusiasts praised God in ragged and tattered cotton-field suits. Little children, waving the blessed emblem of liberty, shouted hosannas; and old men and women wept for joy.

The white citizens also had their celebration, and it was a decided success. They indulged in no procession, however, but merely assembled in the shady grove of the capitol square, and listened to an exceedingly appropriate and well-written address by S. F. PHILLIPS, Esq., of Chapel Hill. Mr. PHILLIPS was invited by the Committee of Arrangements on account of his well-known Union sentiments, and acquitted himself in a manner that fully justified their expectations. The assemblage was not numerous, but was quite respectable.

During the evening there was an ordinary display of fireworks, and throughout the whole day Young America enjoyed, for the first time in four years, the inestimable privilege of throwing torpedoes, firecrackers, double-headers, big Dutchmen, &c.

In conclusion, it is proper to say that the Fourth of July never received so much attention before in Raleigh. As to political significance, the blacks betrayed the most enthusiasm, of course, for it is their nature to be enthusiastic on such occasions; but the whites are deserving of no little praise for their liberality in donating money to defray the expenses, and for the interest they betrayed in the sacred character of the day.

In Newbern and Wilmington the day was duly observed after the old-time manner of speech-making, salute-firing, &c. In Beaufort the freedmen also had a celebration probably more extensive than that of their brethren here. They had chartered trains on the railroad, and between five and ten thousand congregated there.

On the whole, the old North State, after five years of non-observance, has made due reparation, and has finally established the birth of the nation's independence as a holiday never to be forgotten or neglected again.

Col. WHITTLESEY, Commissioner for this State of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, has arrived here, and established his headquarters in Raleigh. He has already commenced operations under his instructions by opening a couple of farms, on which he has quite a number of freedmen domiciled. These farms are selected from plantations abandoned by rebel owners, who fled on the approach of our armies, leaving crops of corn, wheat, &c., just planted to grow to waste, but which have been rescued by the timely arrival of Col. WHITTLESEY and his able corps of assistants. Capt. JAMES, who has been for a long time officiating as Superintendent of the freedmen's affairs in this State, is now acting as Col. WHITTLESY's assistant or deputy at Newbern, and also has charge of the Quartermaster business of the department. It is the intention of the bureau to establish a school for the benefit of those of the freedmen who wish to attend in Raleigh. The schools at Newbern and Wilmington will be closed very soon, on account of the approach of the sickly season. In this place they will be kept open permanently; but, on the coast, the probability of the yellow fever visitations compels the authorities to close them.

Wilmington is said by some to be very sickly, even this early in the season; but the inhabitants there, and the newspapers particularly, deny it. There is no doubt, however, but what there have been a great many cases of "spotted fever" there, and that many have died therefrom. This disease was introduced into the city last March, when a large number of Union prisoners, just released and paroled from Andersonville and other prisons, were quartered there for a short time, while en route for the North. I have heard it called "jail fever," and think it probable that it is nothing very serious. With the exception of Wilmington, the cities of this State can show a clean health record just now, and those in the interior will continue to do so, for, as near as I can learn, Raleigh and the other inland places of North Carolina are as healthy, even during the sickly season, as any of our Northern cities.

It is amusing to hear the old slave-owners and many others here continuously proclaiming that the freed slaves will not work. In order to convince myself of the truth of the statement I have watched every indication closely. One case that struck me forcibly was that of a gentleman who, having a prejudice against black workmen, tried for two weeks to get a carpenter to build a pair of stairs for him, and at the end of that time was obliged to hire a couple of freedmen. But the most convincing evidence in the case is the record of the issue of rations to citizens by the Commissary Department. There are two officers detailed for this duty, one of whom issues to the whites only, while the other issues exclusively to the blacks, and no white man can draw for himself, and quondam slaves, without applying to both officers. I mention this regulation to show that the records are kept separate. By comparing the two I find that three white persons draw rations where one black one does. Neither SHERMAN's, ROUSSEAU's or WHEELER's cavalry respected the property of the negroes, but took it all as they did that of the whites. These statements carry their own commentary and develop to a certainty that the freedmen are as capable of supporting themselves as many of those who formerly had control of them.

From conversation with one of the "amnestied"—*i. e.* excluded—I learn that some of that class think it strange that they should be required to take any oath whatever, and argue that it is inconsistent in the President to require them to do so when he avows it as his opinion that none of them have been out of the Union. In arguments of this sort they find fault with the Administration and get a few grains of commiseration.

A short time since, an officer of some of the semi-Abolition and semi-Christian societies of the North, took occasion to advise one of the African churches here in relation to their rights as church members, and it so happened that while he was talking to the congregation, a committee of the white church to which the colored members were adjunct, entered the room. The officer told his colored hearers that they had rights which they should demand, and that if they did not get them, the Government of the United States would see to it that they had them. He said that four hundred thousand men had been fighting for the negro and his rights for four years, and that if necessary "four hundred thousand more—aye, four million more would come down to protect them." The committee, after listening to him awhile, completely took the wind out of his sails by agreeing to do so much, if not more, than he had promised of their own accord. I mention this fact to show the stand which is now taken by the Christian community toward the freedmen everywhere. The men who are acknowledged as religiously inclined citizens seem to be disposed to do everything in their power to improve and ameliorate the condition of the freedmen. They are the men who will influence the legislative measures of the State on the subject, and they heartily denounce and discountenance the outrageous and inhuman actions of those who show their animosity to the negro by continuing the prosecution of the system of slavery and otherwise abusing these dependent people. I am persuaded from this and other indications, that the freedmen will find a good many true friends among those whom some people attempt to array against them as their enemies. I have no hesitation in making a prediction that a liberal system of education will be adopted and fostered by the State authorities for the blacks, for it is almost unanimously conceded that one of the greatest drawbacks on the profit of the slaveholder was the necessity for keeping his laborers in a state of ignorance, and that intelligent labor will be far more remunerative.

An Ordinance of Secession was passed by the African Baptist Church of this city, by which they severed their alliance with the white church of the same denomination. They were induced to this step by a desire to be free and independent, and to do away with their reliance on their former masters. They have always been allowed to hold their meetings separately, and have had their own pastor, but have been considered members of the church in every sense of the word. Now, however, they propose to run the institution on their own hook. The white church have expressed a hope that they will succeed well in their undertaking and will, if called on, undoubtedly assist them.

A new kind of business for this section has been extensively established since the emancipation of the slaves, viz: that of procuring situations for laborers and general intelligence office duties. Several prominent men, including some that were violent Secessionists, are now engaged in it, and they are doing an immense deal of good to the freedmen by practical schemes of finding homes and employment for them.

The demand for white labor is increasing, particularly for house servants, and these agencies are called on daily for white servants. There is great significance in this fact, and it is reasonable to infer that the hard times which the freedmen are now seeing will be rendered still more hard if this demand receives encouragement. That it will, there is no doubt, for the crowded tenement-houses of New-York and other cities will be appealed to and fair remuneration offered to thousands of the poor of the North, who are now next thing to breadless.

Gov. HOLDEN is making many friends by a liberal use of his pen, in recommending for pardon those who apply to him for indorsement. Among those who have already received pardon through his influence are a very few radical men, who, judging from the Governor's speech, made at the Union meeting in this city before he went to Washington, I expected he would keep in the background, for a time at least. His course may be a judicious one; but some of the Union men think that he is mistaken in freeing the fetters that now keep rabid Secessionists from mingling in the political contests which will soon occur here. There are those who call him a political trickster, and claim that he will use the power of his office as Provisional Governor to secure his nomination and election in the coming election and canvass. My opinion is, that he will find a stronger opposition to him than he or his friends anticipate. The Secessionists and many of the Union men have united on Mr. B. F. MOORE, of this city—one of the volunteer delegation to Washington—a man whose record is clear as to his Union proclivities, and they will most assuredly put him in nomination. No one has yet found any serious fault with Gov. HOLDEN; but his opponents, while they admit that his administration thus far has been just, have an excellent hold on him in the fact that he voted for the ordinance of session, while Mr. MOORE did not, and they claim consistency for the latter and a lack of it for the Governor. Mr. MOORE's record, as above intimated, is untarnished; perhaps I might better say that he has no record at all, having never taken an active part in Confederate politics, but has a general and wide-spread reputation as a Union man. A few of the men who have obtained pardon through the influence of Gov. HOLDEN will vote for Mr. MOORE, as his main support will come from the "amnestied." He is the only man talked of in opposition to Mr. HOLDEN at present, and although it is whispered in Holden circles that he will not run, it is thought that the pressure which will be brought to bear on him will be sufficient to overcome any scruples he may now entertain to being a candidate.

Hard labor and slow results are the natural consequences of Gov. HOLDEN's position at present. He has appointed magistrates in seventy of the eighty-five counties of the State; and when it is known that in each appointment a thorough investigation of the antecedents of each man has been made, some estimate of the work may be imagined. But the Governor is able to overcome all difficulties, and, sustained as he is by the great mass of the loyal people, he will do his duty unflinchingly.

The "test oath," which has recently made its appearance here, and which was passed in an act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, is attracting considerable attention. It is generally conceded that there is not a single man in the State of North Carolina who can take it without perjuring himself, and a demand will probably be made for a lenient rendition of its meaning, or if necessary, for an extra session of Congress to change the law. It is a matter that affects the whole South and most certainly debars every man who has lived within the rebel lines and aided by tithe taxes, or forced or voluntary contributions, either to the rebel government or its soldiers, from holding any office under the government. Hon. R. P. DICK, commissioned by the President to be United States District Judge for this State, W. S. MASON, United States District Attorney, and W. R. RICHARDSON, United States Marshal, will refuse to qualify on account of it. The result will be that in the whole South, if the act is not changed, the Federal offices must be filled by non-residents.

I am credibly informed that since the appointment of commissioners and municipal officers by the Governor, the Common Council of this city have entertained very seriously a proposition to borrow the sum of $10,000 on the bonds of the city, to be used in defraying expenses which will necessarily accrue in repairing the streets, public buildings and other essential outlays. It is more than probable that the matter has already been laid before some of the capitalists of New-York City, and that very soon the final agreements will be concluded. The credit of Raleigh has always been considered first-class.

It will undoubtedly gratify the friends of the TIMES to learn that its course of late regarding the South meets with the heartiest approval from all classes here. No paper in the North is quoted more by the papers of the South. The truth of the matter is, that while these people have naturally plead for mercy, they expect nothing more than justice; and when they see that leading men of the North are anxious to drop undignified epithets and to introduce and foster a feeling of kindness and brotherly love which shall eventually do away with the ill-feeling engendered by the late war, they are rejoiced. Notwithstanding the evidence to the contrary, obtained by perusing the Southern papers published during the past four years, there are but few men here who do not entertain some respect for the government of the United States and the emblem of its strength—the Stars and Stripes. The condition of the people of the South, as represented by citizens of North Carolina, presents a perplexing phase of human nature. They admit unqualifiedly that they have been conquered—subdued; that they have been trying for years to overthrow our government; and that they have hated the "Yankee race;" but, almost in the same breath, ask what more can be required of them than to take the oath, and plead for mercy most piteously, saying that they expect nothing but justice. No one seems to have a definite opinion on the subject of allegiance. While admitting that they have been rebels, they demand that they should now be treated as good citizens. They are exceedingly sensitive when a Northerner criticises them; but when speaking of each other or their defunct usurpation, they use terms of opprobrium that would gratify even an Andersonville prisoner.

ED. P. BROOKS.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Sketch of the New Provisional Governor.

From the Charleston Courier, July 8.

We congratulate the State on the appointment of the Hon. B. F. PERRY, as Provisional Governor. The people have everywhere manifested a renewed allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the country. President JOHNSON has responded to this sentiment, and has selected as the first civil officer under the new administration of affairs, a native of the State, whose private life is pure and unstained, and whose public career has been marked by devotion to the Union of these States, as a bond of common welfare.

Mr. PERRY was born in Pickens District, South Carolina, on the 20th of November, 1805, and is now consequently in the sixtieth year of his age. On his paternal side his ancestors were from Massachusetts; on his maternal from the mountainous district of this State.

He graduated at the bar in 1827, and located at Greenville, which has ever since been his place of residence.

Almost from his entrance upon manhood he has served in the councils of the State in either branch of the General Assembly, where he established a reputation as a clear-headed, solid thinker, firm in his convictions and lucid in their utterance. He has been prominently connected with nearly every public movement in the State during the agitation of the past thirty years, and although in a minority, and at times when political excitement ran high, and party and personal feelings were invoked, he yet always maintained his principles and preserved his dignity of character. He has been the unswerving friend of all measures of internal improvement. It was principally through his exertions in the Legislature that the Greenville and Columbia Railroad was constructed. Although he has never held any conspicuous national office, yet in the State his life has been devoted to the development of her resources and her improvement in arts, mechanics and manufactures.

Conservative in his habits and modes of thought, he has yet been the advocate of progress. In local politics, he has long been in the favor of the establishment of a penitentiary system, and of giving the election of Governor and of the electors for President and Vice-President to the people. These subjects he has advocated with his voice and pen.

His first prominent appearance was in 1832, in opposition to nullification. He had at that time the editorial charge of the Greenville *Mountaineer*, and boldly stood by the Union. He regarded the idea that a people could remain as members of a government, and yet nullify the laws, as utterly delusive and contrary to all principles of State or Federal Government. He took issue with the views of Mr. CALHOUN and the then leading men of the State on this subject, and both through the press, and as a member of the Convention, opposed the whole movement. Although he carried his district, yet he found himself in a minority in the State, and although always supported by the people of his own section, has never held distinguished political position. He has been three times a candidate for Congress. In 1834 he was nominated by the Union party, and was defeated on that issue by Hon. WARREN R. DAVIS, by a small majority, and shortly after by Gen. WADDY THOMPSON, formerly Minister to Mexico. He was again a candidate in 1844, at the period of the great political excitement for the Presidency between Gens. TAYLOR and CASS. Mr. PERRY advocated the claims of Gen. CASS, as a Democrat; Col. J. L. ORR, his opponent, the election of Gen. TAYLOR. Col. ORR was elected, through the combined influence of the Whigs and a portion of the Democracy.

In the memorable struggle of 1850 Mr. PERRY earnestly opposed disunion, and contributed greatly to the triumph of the coöperation over the Secession party of the State. He has never acknowledged the right of secession or of withdrawing from the Union as an inherent, organic right, but has always maintained that it was neither more nor less than the right of revolution. In one of his addresses he defines his position. "It should," says he, "never be a part of our political creed to despair of the republic. We should look to the Union of the States, as it was originally formed under the Federal Constitution, not only as the greatest of all our political blessings, but in the language of Mr. WEBSTER, illustrating the sentiments and heart of WASHINGTON, as 'the great treasure-house which contains them all.'"

When the late ex-Gov. ADAMS recommended, in one of his annual messages, the revival of the African slave-trade, Mr. PERRY took distinct ground against the measure, and with him concurred a large majority of the Legislature. He was in favor of South Carolina being represented in the Democratic National Convention, and was one of forty members of the General Assembly who signed an appeal to the people to that effect in 1859. He was a member of the convention which met in Charleston in April, 1860; and when the various delegations seceded from that body, and even his own colleagues, he remained alone and continued with its deliberations until its adjournment.

We are not aware that Mr. PERRY, during the troubles of the past four years, has taken any prominent part in affairs. On the election of Judge MCGRATH to the office of Governor, last Fall, we believe Mr. PERRY was appointed Confederate Judge.

In his profession, Mr. PERRY has been eminently successful, and ranks among the ablest lawyers of the State. He is a man of study and reflection. Although differing from the State on most of the past political issues, he is yet animated by a warm love of her people, and an ardent desire for their welfare. Strong in his convictions of right, and earnest and immovable in their maintenance, he is at the same time without political vindictiveness or partisanship. In manners, he is courteous and dignified; in character, without reproach or stian.

THE CANVASS IN KENTUCKY.

Unequivocal Pro-Amendment Stand of Gov. Bramlette—Gen. Rousseau and the other National Union Canvassers, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, July 8, 1865.

Gen. ROUSSEAU, Gov. BRAMLETTE, and our other canvassers, are making first-rate pro-amendment speeches. They urge with masterly power that the amendment's adoption is the best, most direct and immediate and cheapest mode of getting rid of the name and carcass of slavery in Kentucky; that present peace and future security, every consideration of interest and policy require that the people of Kentucky should elect men to the Legislature who will come together and vote for the amendment; and that the amendment's second section confers on Congress the right merely to legislate in such a way as to destroy slavery, and Congress, like the President, will not, and does not wish to interfere with the elective franchise in Kentucky, or any other State.

Gen. ROUSSEAU predicts that the amendment will be ratified by the requisite twenty-seven States by December next, with or without Kentucky; and that the future awaiting the few scattering relics of the once great and powerful pro-slavery "Democratic" party, is to be kicked and cuffed and run over rough-shod b immense popular majorities this year, only to be snuffed clean out of existence in the next.

Even the *Democrat*, the leading organ of MALLORY & Co., in their malignant factious opposition to the amendment and its "abolition" advocates, is constrained to admit that, "the course of the south proved fatal to the institution in the South," and "to uphold slavery is to justify the rebellion, which has been mainly the cause which made the extinction of it in the South." Yet, the *Democrat* still virtually upholds the institution as though it were divine, and freedom pernicious. But the day will come when this fogy partisan sheet, to save itself from extinction for lack of patronage, will vow it was ever anti-slavery and pro-amendment.

Since the 18th of May, over 8,000 "free passes" were issued here to negroes to go and work for wages where they please. Many scores continue to crowd headquarters for "free papers."

Over 200 regiments reported here, to pay off, who will take $18,000,000. Especially officers manage to spend money lavishly. A first-class jeweler sold 1,500 watches last week.

PONTIAC.

Gen. Rousseau on the Stump—His Speech at Newcastle, Ky.—Mallory Attended to—Slavery in Kentucky.

Gen. LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU, Union candidate for Congress in the Louisville, Ky., District, delivered a speech at Newcastle, in that district, on the 3d inst., from which we extract:

DEFINES HIS POSITION.

Now, my friends, I am satisfied still to call myself a Union man, as I did four years ago; and if I have a party, I want no better name for it than the "Union party;" and if you ask for my principles, they are "Union principles"—that is, I will advocate and help to enact, if elected, all those measures that are more likely to root out the remnants of the rebellion, and to prevent the leaders and promoters from again obtaining the power to repeat their experiment. I will work to establish and perpetuate a Union of free and equal States; for we have found out, to speak in the words of our lamented President, and of one greater than he was, that "a house divided against itself cannot stand." I will do my share toward reëstablishing the credit of the Union, such as it was before this Democratic, pro-slavery rebellion, that has just gone down to its inglorious grave! when Uncle Sam's promise to pay one thousand dollars passed for eleven hundred and sixty dollars; and I will, as far as in me lies, try to make this same Union respected among all the nations of the earth—such as it was before it had, by bad men, been betrayed into the hands of rebels and traitors; when the wily Frenchman dared not to invade Mexico, nor the arrogant Spaniard dreamed of grasping San Domingo, but the terror of the United States spread over the whole American continent and the islands of the sea. I will also tell you beforehand, that in the most of these things, I expect to coöperate with ANDREW JOHNSON, who is now occupying the White House; and that I don't entertain the slightest idea of going to Washington, if you should honor me with your votes, for the mere purpose of bothering and opposing the administration over every bill that is put upon its passage. I think the Louisville District has been represented in the National House of Representatives quite long enough after that fashion.

WHERE STANDS MALLORY?

Look at it, fellow-citizens! while I call myself the Union candidate; my party, the Union party; my principles, Union principles; what name can my competitor, Hon. ROBERT MALLORY, claim? It must not be Democrat, for that would not suit one-half of those whose votes he tries to catch; it must not be Conservative, for that would not suit the other half; and the word Union must not be breathed, otherwise three-fourths of his new friends would be displeased; so nothing remains for him but to call himself an opposition candidate. He is that and nothing else. He asks you for the privilege to go to Washington, and stay there two Winters, grumbling and getting out of temper and making faces at what he calls the "Abolitionists." And I may inform you right here, in parenthesis, that about 138 of those terrible fellows have already been elected to sit in that next Congress, and not quite forty Democrats and Conservatives and oppositionists—forty, save one—and only Kentucky of all the loyal States left to elect. What a capital chance for my friend MALLORY to get in a pet, and threaten he'll come and complain to Kentucky, like a child would go and tell his ma! That's about all he did in Congress for the last four years.

Mr. MALLORY having called President JOHNSON a tyrant, Gen. ROUSSEAU devotes some time to the past course of the President in contrast with that of Mr. MALLORY, and then overhauls the congressional record of his competitor for Congress.

MALLORY ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE WAR.

The truth is, ANDREW JOHNSON has stood honestly by the government at all times. Has Mr. MALLORY done as much? Let us see. Coming back to 1861—to the darkest days of national disgrace and dishonor, when the government and the nation seemed to be crumbling to pieces; when two sons of Kentucky, JOSEPH HOLT and ROBERT ANDERSON, both natives of your district, threw themselves into the breach, and they alone stood between the nation and death—sudden and inglorious death—at that time a resolution was offered in Congress, thanking the brave Kentuckian, Major ANDERSON, for his patriotism and gallantry in removing his feeble garrison from the weak, open, untenable Fort Sumter. On the passage of this resolution, Mr. MALLORY said neither aye nor no, but he explained afterward that he was no military man, and could not say whether the gallant Major was right or wrong in what he had done. But, friend MALLORY, let me whisper in your ear what the world thought of your silence and your reasons for it. The world thought you doubted whether the government would go up or down in the approaching struggle, and that you hesitated to commit yourself to its fortunes for weal or woe. Nobody doubted that you knew what all others knew, that Fort Sumter was infinitely stronger than Fort Moultrie. Even the Democratic Secretary of War, FLOYD, who hourly committed perjury and treason, could have told you this. Again, in January, 1863, when the war dragged slowly on, and many doubted how it would terminate, a bill was passed by Congress appropriating money for the expenditures of the regular and volunteer army, for the year ending June 30, 1864. Mr. MALLORY's name was called, and again he said neither yea nor nay—too bashful, I'm afraid.

MALLORY ON RAISING RECRUITS.

A little while after Mr. MALLORY refused to vote on the Appropriation Bill, a bill came from the Senate to the House, to enroll the national forces, commonly called the Conscription Bill. It had passed the Senate without opposition, only four votes cast against it, LAZARUS POWELL being one—the other three I forgot. MALLORY knew he could not defeat its passage, yet he opposed it with malignant bitterness, and with such power as he possessed; assailed the President and the Administration, painting him blacker than Nero and CALIGULA; the Democracy joined in, and every effort was made to render the law odious and hateful. In all the conservative neighborhoods of Indiana and Illinois Provost-Marshals were beaten, imprisoned or murdered. Resistance to the draft became the Democratic watchword. Companies drilled nightly and daily, not to fight the rebels, but to fight the United States draft officers. At last the thing culminated in the disgraceful and bloody riot that raged for five days in the streets of New-York, where the friends of my honorable rival, and of Gov. SEYMOUR, the conservative opposition of the Five Points, vented their rage on helpless women and children, robbing, stealing, and murdering; finally demonstrating their disapproval of Mr. LINCOLN's measures and their approval of Mr. MALLORY's course, by deliberately burning an orphan asylum, and turning five hundred little children into the streets. That, and all other draft riots, were the material result of the course of Mr. MALLORY, and the Democracy in Congress, who neither wished or hoped to defeat the bill, but to array the Conservatives against the same as a Black Republican measure. And now let us see what was the effect of these riots, conjured by a smart party trick of my Conservative friend. Thirty thousand men had to be stationed to keep the peace in Indiana and Illinois, and twenty thousand to overawe the city of New-York. With these additional forces in the field, many a precious life on both sides would have been saved, and the war shortened, perhaps by two years. As it was, new drafts were forced upon the people by the withdrawal of these forces to watch Mr. MALLORY's friends in the rear of the army. The enemies of the government, North and South, were encouraged, and the war dragged on and prolonged, and its desolation and bloodshed continued; the people having thus been stirred into a groundless hatred of their authorities and government, based upon partisan denunciation and abuse—and all this to gratify the ambition and satisfy this party of grumblers and fretters.

MALLORY'S REBEL SYMPATHIES EXPRESSED.

In March, 1863, he opposed the Enrollment Law, as before stated; among other reasons, on account of the $300 clause. Yet in June, 1854, when it was found that that little clause defeated the beneficial operation of the law, he voted against repealing this same clause. So he was against the law on account of the clause, and yet for the clause for its own sake. The clause was repealed in spite of MALLORY, and then every drafted man was forced to go to the war or put in a substitute, instead of paying the $300 which Mr. MALLORY was for and against. By repealing the $300 clause and requiring soldiers instead of money, the ranks of our army were speedily filled, and the rebellion put down. Now, if Mr. MALLORY did not oppose these results, why did he oppose the means, which everybody saw inevitably tended to bring about these? Indeed, Mr. MALLORY must have seen it too, unless so blinded by his hatred of Mr. LINCOLN and his friends that he could see nothing. The truth is, MALLORY seemed to be opposed to every measure adopted by the government for the suppression of the rebellion. It is very certain it could not have prosecuted the war in defence of the life of the nation, without the enactment of an enrollment law, and the appropriation of money for the army, to both of which he was opposed for reasons which I leave him to give.

Again, in 1864, a fellow by the name of BEN. HARRIS, from Maryland, was in the lower House of Congress. He was a cranky, impudent, rampant, rickety, outspoken adherent of JEFF. DAVIS, who disgraced the House by his membership in it, and who boasted on the floor of Congress that we, the Union people, had not whipped the South yet, and he prayed to God we never might. A resolution was offered censuring him, and on the vote Mr. MALLORY dodged—too bashful again, I'm afraid. Yet I would like to know whether or not Mr. MALLORY approved that expression, and whether he deemed it compatible with the dignity of the representatives of the nation, deliberating about the best means for crushing out a most damnable rebellion, to let an unworthy member proclaim in their midst that he devoutly desired this very rebellion to succeed, and if such infamous, insolent expressions, thrown in the face of a bleeding nation, are to be passed by without condemnation?

Gen. ROUSSEAU devotes considerable attention to the constitutional amendment, and then comes to the question of

SLAVERY IN KENTUCKY.

We, here in Kentucky, are in the habit of arguing the slavery question more from the economical than the moral standpoint. It is not fashionable to say that slavery ought to be abolished because it is wicked and wrong, but simply because it does not pay. It deprives us of population, of railroads, of turnpikes, of schools; it drives from our State annually thirty to forty thousand native Kentuckians, who, leaving their homes, go to the free Northwest. It has kept your cities dull and poor, to the enriching of the cities of neighboring States. Such and such like are the arguments on this topic. The lands will increase in value when it is abolished; the farms in the neighborhoods of the cities will be cut up into market gardens, as they are in the North. The saving of freights on the products of the farmer, when freedom brings with it a teeming population from all quarters of the globe, and brings close together the producer and consumer, will alone be sufficient to reimburse him for the loss of the ungracious privilege of making other men and other women work for him without wages. All these articles have been laid before you by the press and by the friends of the constitutional amendment in every neighborhood. Statistical tables of the progress of the free and slave communities have been spread before you fully carrying out these arguments, and fully showing that freedom and justice pay better than slavery and wrong. But I wish to add a little argument of my own. I want to tell you why slavery will not pay. It is because we have a God in Heaven, who has arranged the affairs of men in such a way that wrong and injustice won't pay, and don't pay. Has not the South lost more in the destruction of houses and fences, and railroads, and crops, and other property, and expenditures for munitions of war, &c., in the last four years of a rebellion, carried on for the benefit of slavery, than it wrung out of the sweat of the slave in the forty years preceding? Add to this the half a million of her brave sons, who died, or were crippled in battle, and in camp, half the entire arms-bearing population of the rebel States, and tell me if slavery was a paying institution to them? And do you think it can be restored now, and not tend to a bloodier and fiercer war? And why is this? Simply because God, in his wisdom, has arranged the world so that in the long run a system of wrong will not and cannot pay.

KENTUCKY NEUTRALITY IN THE WAR.

I wish to say again that slavery is dead. Its own friends have destroyed it. They placed it at the foundation of JEFF. DAVIS' government, and invited us, nay, forced us to assail it. They forced the whole liberal world to make war upon it, and presented to us the alternative to destroy slavery or see our government perish. We all know this to be true, and no truthful, sensible man, will deny it. Our duty was a plain one—to kill slavery and rebellion with it, and let the government live. Both these things are accomplished facts, and in the whole Christian world there remains but three slave States—Cuba, Brazil and Kentucky. In her efforts to save slavery, Kentucky has the sympathy of nobody; the civilized world, in sentiment and practice, is against her, and the hopes that she might succeed in remaining neutral in the mighty revolution through which we have just passed, was only less silly than the efforts to keep her a slave State now. I know the same men who then said she would remain neutral now say that she will reject the constitutional amendment, and these same men insisted in 1861, that she could remain neutral and defend herself against the North and the South. She was to be the monster porcupine, with sharp, defensive weapons, pointing in every direction. The politicians of the State put her in the position of neutrality, and forced her to say to the people of the United States that, although the government was the best in the world, and she would gladly enjoy its blessings and would never yield it up, yet that the free States must defend and preserve it, and in doing so must not pass over her sacred soil to strike its enemies. Ah, my friends, what a degrading position for a brave and chivalric State to occupy! She was to act the mere passenger, and dead-head at that, to use a happy illustration of Mr. LINCOLN's, and was not to lay her hand to the pump, while everybody else was struggling and sweating to save the noble ship that had been scuttled by pirates.

Catching Porpoises in Murray Bay, Canada.

Correspondence of the Quebec Mercury.

MURRAY BAY, Saturday, July 8, 1865.

This morning this village was all astir to witness the most extraordinary catch of porpoises that has occurred for many years. The fishery (a stake one) is set below the wharf at the entrance of the bay, and runs out nearly a mile into the sea. It is said that over 40 years ago as many as 300 were taken in one tide, but for some time the fishery was abandoned; of late it has been revived, and several fish have been taken during the last two or three seasons—the largest catch, however, having been three or four at a time. This morning no less than thirteen were found in the fishery when the tide receded; of these eleven were speared and brought to land by the fishermen; another was killed and left in the pound, to be procured at the next tide, and the thirteenth, wounded, broke through the fishery and escaped. The largest is fourteen feet long and weighs about 2,000 pounds. The average produce of each is between two and three barrels of oil, worth about $24 per barrel. Taking into consideration the skin, which is valuable, it is estimated that this day's catch will give between $400 and $500, to the fishermen, who of course rejoice exceedingly. Last week two were captured alive and sent to New-York to Barnum's Museum, $120 being paid for the pair. The fishery is leased from the government and is held by a company of ten, who, I am told, pay a per centage on the yield, by way of rent. Small fry are plentiful this year, and the fish just taken are in fine condition. They are now lying on the beach ready to be cut up and the oil extracted on Monday. While the work of destruction was going on, the water was lashed with foam by the struggling fish and covered with blood. The fishermen lost or broke nearly all their harpoons and spears, and the capture occupied over two or three hours.

RESTORATION IN MISSISSIPPI.

Proclamation by Gov. Sharkey.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI: The President of the United States, by virtue of the power vested in him by the Constitution of the United States, has been pleased to appoint the undersigned Provisional Governor of the State of Mississippi, "for the purpose of enabling the loyal people of said State to organize a State Government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquillity insured, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty and property;" and, to accomplish that object, has directed me, "at the earliest practicable period, to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for convening a Convention of Delegates, to be chosen by that portion of the people of said State who are loyal to the United States, and no others, for the purpose of altering or amending the constitution thereof," so that the State may be able to resume its place in the Union. And being anxious to carry out the wishes of the President, and to restore the dominion of civil government as speedy as possible, I do hereby ordain and declare as follows, to wit.:

First—To avoid the delay which would necessarily occur from the separate organization of each county by special appointments of the several county officers, the persons who exercise the functions pertaining to the following-named offices, on the day when the archives and other public property were taken possession of by the forces of the United States, to wit, the 22d day of May, 1865, are hereby appointed to fill those offices in each county, to wit: the office of Judge of Probate and Clerk of the Probate Court, the office of Sheriff and Coroner, the office of Justice of the Peace and Constable, the office of Board of County Police, the office of County Treasurer, and Assessor and County Surveyor, and the several municipal offices of every incorporated city or town, whose organizations have been regularly kept up. This general appointment of officers is not intended to revoke any special appointment made by me prior to the date of this proclamation. And inasmuch as it is necessary that these several offices should be filled by incumbents who are loyal to the United States Government, I reserve the power to remove any one who may be exceptionable in this respect; and I earnestly invoke the loyal citizens of each county to give me timely and the most authentic information that can be procured in regard to any officer who is obnoxious to this serious objection.

Second—These several officers, before they enter upon the discharge of the duties of their respective offices, shall take and subscribe the amnesty oath prescribed in the President's proclamation of the 29th May, 1865, and must immediately transmit the oath so taken to this office. At the end of the amnesty oath, after the word "slaves," must be added the words "and will faithfully discharge the duties of my office to the best of my ability." And any one who may undertake to act in his official capacity without compliance with this requisition, will subject himself to punishment. This oath may be taken before any commissioned officer, civil, military, or naval, in the service of the United States, or before the Judges of Probate hereby appointed, or heretofore appointed by me, after they shall have taken the oath themselves, or before the Judge of the Criminal Court of Warren County. But no one can hold any of these offices who is exempted in the President's proclamation from the benefits of the amnesty unless first specially pardoned by the President.

Third—In counties which have been disorganized, or where there are no persons who can fill the several county offices, either in consequence of death or otherwise, special appointments will be immediately made, when the necessity for such appointments shall be made known to me.

Fourth—The sheriffs hereby appointed, or in case there be no sheriffs, the judge of probate or the coroner, or any justice of the peace, in the order in which they are here placed, shall hold an election at the several election precincts in each county, on Monday, the 4th day of August next, for delegates to a convention for the purposes mentioned in the President's proclamation. Voters for delegates to this convention must possess the qualifications required by the constitution and laws as they existed prior to the 9th day of January, 1861, and must also produce a certificate that they have taken, before a competent officer, the amnesty oath prescribed by the proclamation of the 20th of May, 1865, which certificate shall be attached to or accompanied by a copy of the oath, and no one will be eligible as a member of this convention who has not also taken this oath. The Sheriff shall give public notice of the election by posting up this proclamation or otherwise.

Fifth—Each county and town entitled to separate representation shall be entitled to be represented in the convention by the same number of representatives they were entitled to in the lower branch of the Legislature prior to the 9th day of January, 1861.

Sixth—The returning officers of the election shall give to the persons having the highest number of votes a certificate of election, and the delegates so elected shall assemble at the City of Jackson, on Monday, the 14th day of August next, and shall organize a convention by electing proper officers, and adopting necessary rules, and after taking an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, may proceed in the discharge of their duties.

Seventh—The Trustees of the University of Mississippi are required to meet at Oxford on Monday, the 31st day of July, for the purpose of putting the institution in operation.

Eighth—Crime must be suppressed and guilty persons punished. The Commanding General at this post has kindly offered to use the forces under his command for the protection of the people and for the apprehension of offenders against the law; and it is hoped the people will give him timely information and render such assistance as will enable him to carry out this laudable object. I would advise the people, when it may be necessary in consequence of their remoteness from a military force, to organize themselves into a county patrol, for the apprehension of offenders, who, when arrested, if they cannot be safely confined in the county, may be brought to Jackson for confinement in the military prison, until they can be disposed of by civil law. In taking recognizances, the Justices of the peace will make them returnable to the next term of the Circuit Court, as now established by law, or that may hereafter be established by law.

Probably there are some persons who have some conscientious scruples about taking the amnesty oath, because they believe the emancipation proclamation unconstitutional. I allude to this subject only because I have understood there are a few such. This objection certainly cannot be raised with propriety by such as denied that they were subject to the Constitution of the United States as the supreme law when the proclamation was issued. Whether it be constitutional or not, is a question which the people have no right to determine; the determination of that question rests with the supreme judicial department of the government. Legislative bodies often pass unconstitutional acts, but they must be regarded as valid, and they must be observed as the law, until the proper department of the government declares them void. Every presumption is in favor of their validity. And it is precisely the same case with executive acts. This proclamation, therefore, must be regarded as valid until the Supreme Court shall decide otherwise. When it does so decide, parties will be absolved from the obligation of the oath. Perhaps, however, parties who believe the proclamation void are over sanguine in the correctness of their opinions. There is a general principle in the law of nations which authorizes one belligerent party to do toward his enemy whatever will strengthen himself and weaken his enemy, limited, of course, by the laws of humanity. Some writers of high authority hold that legitimate power in war, toward an enemy, is coextensive with necessity. Even the desolating of a country and the burning of towns and villages are held to be justifiable acts in certain cases. Whether these principles be broad enough to cover the taking of slaves, as they certainly are with regard to other property, is not for me to determine, and I mention them only to show to those who entertain this opinion that perhaps it does not rest on as solid a foundation as they imagine it does. The people of the Southern States were in rebellion; the President of the United States had a right to prescribe terms of amnesty; he has done so, and it is hoped the people will all cheerfully take this oath, with a fixed purpose to observe it in good faith. Why should they now hesitate or doubt since slavery has ceased to be a practical question? It was the ostensible cause of the war; it was staked on the issue of the war, and that issue has been decided against us. It is the part of wisdom and of honor to submit without a murmur. The negroes are now free—free by the fortunes of war—free by the proclamation—free by common consent—free practically as well as theoretically, and it is too late to raise technical questions as to the means by which they became so. Besides, it would be bad policy now to undertake to change their condition if we could do so. It would be nothing less than an effort to establish slavery where it does not exist. Therefore let us cordially unite in our efforts to organize our State Government, so that we may, by wise legislation, prepare ourselves to live in prospesity and happiness, in the changed condition of our domestic relations. Fellow citizens, I accept the office of Provisional Governor in full view of the troubles and responsibilities incident to it. I was actuated by no other motive than a desire to aid the people in organizing a civil government preparatory to the restoration of their harmonious relations with the government of the United States. That I shall commit errors I know full well; but I know also that I shall very soon leave the office, and that I shall carry with me the consoling reflection that I endeavored to subserve the best interest of the people in this critical and trying conjunction of public affairs. The people of the South have just passed through a most terrible and, disastrous revolution, in which they have signally, failed to accomplish their purpose. Perhaps their success would have proved to be the greatest calamity that could have befallen their country, and the greatest calamity to the cause of civil liberty throughout the world. The true patriot finds his greatest enjoyment in the noble and pleasing reflection that his government is to live after him with an honored name, to shed its blessings on millions throughout future centuries. And as good governments are things of growth, improved by the lights of experience and often by revolutions, let us hope—sad and disastrous as the revolution has been—that the lessons it has taught us will not be destitute of value. The business of improving our government, if it should be found to need it, and of promoting reconciliation between the Northern and Southern people are now prominent duties before us, so that we may hereafter live in the more secure and perfect enjoyment of the great patrimony left us by our fathers, and so that those who are are to come after us may long enjoy in their fullest functions the inestimable blessing of civil liberty, the best birthright and noblest inheritance of mankind.

Done at the City of Jackson, on the 1st day of July, A. D., 1865.

W. L. SHARKEY.

By the Governor—JAS. B. YERGER, Secretary of State.

THE GREAT HIGHWAY TO EUROPE.

Proposed Revolution in Steam Marine—The Projected Transatlantic Passenger and Steamship Company.

The speediest and most economical means of traveling to Europe has at length become the prevailing topic among our leading city merchants, and it is insisted that the expected successful laying of the great Atlantic wire should be hailed on this side by the immediate formation of a steamship company that shall eclipse all former attempts, and completely outstrip all present competitors.

Most people are very well aware that nearly eighty foreign steam vessels, entirely unopposed by American interests, are now navigating the great highway to Europe, the larger number of which have reaped the rich harvest afforded for four years past by our national difficulties; and, therefore, we view with great satisfaction the prospect of forming a "Transatlantic Express and Passenger Steamship Company," which, when carried through, as only Americans know how, will draw the greater portion of this profitable trade from the hands of strangers to the direct advantage of our own community.

This new company, we are informed, is being constituted by some of our eminent ship-owners, who have under consideration the plans for building four magnificent vessels—to begin with—of eight thousand tons each, to be propelled by engines of two thousand five hundred horse-power, working two paddle wheels of the usual kind, and two screw propellers—a judicious provision, as in case of derangement of either set of machinery, the other set continues working without material impediment to the speed of the vessel. The fittings and accommodations will be of the most splendid description, and capable of carrying 2,500 passengers at the variable fares of $25, $50 and $75, according to amount of accommodation required. It is proposed to supply the meals *à la carte*, at as reasonable charges as at the respectable restaurants in New-York or Paris, by which arrangement each person—or a family—may live either luxuriously or moderately, and they who desire to economize will be spared the unpleasant feeling of being compelled to pay for the extravagant rate of living of others, (the inevitable certainty under the existing system in European steamships.)

It will gratify many of our first-class passenger readers to learn that at an extra charge they will be able to secure drawing-rooms, or superior apartments, similar to those in some of our best river or sound steamers, and be served with every delicacy and luxury of the table, or in any other style desired.

The passage to Europe, it is believed, at eighteen miles an hour, will be made in seven days, while the great length of the vessels (nearly six hundred feet each) will overreach or materially control the waves and prevent that terrible pitching motion that is more or less the dread of all sea-going travelers.

The great port of Bristol—the proposed destination on the other side—is hardly more than one hundred miles, or a little over three hours' ride from London, by one of the finest railways in the world, and connected by other railways with every part of England.

Among the many important improvements in the structure of these vessels, they are to have no masts, spars or sails, as it is claimed to be an ascertained fact that these are simply incumbrances and detrimental to the speed of ships that steam at more than eight miles an hour. The number of seamen required will consequently be very considerably reduced, as all those who are continually employed in repairing the rigging and shifting the position of the yards, are dispensed with, and their noisy occupation is got rid of, while a much larger portion of the deck is rendered available for the passengers.

These are some of the advantages and *agrémens* that our traveling population will properly appreciate; and it is gratifying to add that there little doubt exists of the undertaking proving profitable, as the estimates, based on a gold valuation, clearly show that if the ships carry *only half-freights and one-fifth* the number of passengers referred to, at an average of $50 (fifty dollars) each, with the mails, (which their speed will entitle them to, by act of Congress,) specie, express matter, &c., the receipts will leave a balance in favor of the company for each ship of $48,000 (forty-eight thousand dollars) per passage, over and above all expenses, producing little short of one million dollars yearly clear profits on the twenty passages to be made annually by each ship; and, consequently, when the the first four of these stupendous and elegant vessels are afloat, their aggregate earnings, at the lowest calculation, may be assured as nearly four million dollars a year; while with full freights and *only two-fifths the number of passengers* they will be fitted for, the profits would amount to quite eight million dollars per annum.

The voyage to Europe, reduced to a week's passage, with scarcely any undulations of the vessel, will now be considered a pleasant trip, and with the economy of fares and for living, will augment the number of our travelers to Europe and of Europeans, who for years to come, will be induced to visit the battle-fields of America.

These facts duly considered, and the ugly stigma that we have not one American owner occupying this very profitable station, ought to stir every high-spirited citizen to carry this noble enterprise through, with a stimulus showing to the world anew the alacrity we are capable of, and that at length we are roused to a full understanding of our own interests and our commercial rights on the great highway to Europe.

That this projected enterprise meets the approbation of scientific men and experienced seamen, we subjoin two letters, selected from among many which have been received by THOMAS SILVER, Esq., the originator of the scheme, whose office is at No. 73 Cedar-street:

Copy of report of Mr. Charles W. Copeland, C. E., on the proposed improvement in steamships.

NEW-YORK, June 16, 1865.

Thos. Silver, Esq., New-York:

DEAR SIR: I have examined your proposed plans of improved steamers for Atlantic navigation, and have given considerable thought to the subject.

As to the general principles upon which you recommend the construction of steamers of a large class, there can be no doubt you are correct; and as to the pecuniary advantages which large steam-vessels have over small ones, any well-informed engineer, or any other intelligent person who has given attention to the subject, is well aware, that, other things being equal, economy in all the current expenses, in proportion to the capacity of a steamer for business, is increased by increasing the dimensions of the steam-vessel; hence, as one result, steamers of a large class will be peculiarly successful (where the amount of trade or business is sufficient) at such low rates for freight and passengers as would be ruinous with vessels of a smaller class.

It is also well established, by experience, that there is much less of the peculiar discomforts attending ocean navigation in steamers of large dimensions.

I am also firmly of the opinion that a better average speed of the vessel can be maintained by dispensing with spars, sails and rigging, as proposed by you; and the only reason that can be assigned why they should be retained is, that they may be used as a means of safety to the vessel in case of accident to the machinery. This objection I think fully met by you, in the proposed independent arrangement of the engines, by which, unless *all* should be broken down or damaged, (which is scarcely a possibility, and much less a probability,) there would still be sufficient motive power to bring the vessel to port.

As an engineering or mechanical problem, I have no doubt it can be carried out successfully; as a commercial or financial one, a mere opinion on my part would be of little avail; but a reference to the number and dimensions of steam-vessels now regularly navigating the Atlantic between Europe and America, and more especially an examination of the statistics of the amount of freight and number of passengers carried by this class of vessels, should settle the point beyond question as to the probable success of improved steamers as proposed—especially if the same be constructed with proper consideration as to the arrangement of the details upon which the comfort and popularity of steam-vessels so much depend.

Yours, respectfully,

(Signed) CHAS. W. COPELAND.

From Capt. Henry A. Gadsden, of the New-York and Havre Line.

STEAMSHIP ARAGO, NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

Thomas Silver, Esq.:

SIR: I have duly considered your proposed plan for improved steamers for transatlantic service, and it strikes me favorably. I not only think that the present American European traffic warrants the introduction of a greatly improved system of steam-vessels, but also that the growing intelligence of the traveling public, relative to the various available adaptations to greater comfort and dispatch at sea, loudly calls for it. By modeling the vessels especially for the application of steam power, and propelling them by it alone, a much greater regularity of movement and increase of speed will doubtless be attained, with a given power, than with steamships of ordinary form, incumbered with spars, &c., &c., and the modification will favor greater economy in running.

Whilst your proposed method (for which the plan of the proposed vessels will be well adapted) of supplying the wants of passengers will prove a source of advantage to owners, passengers may reap the double advantage of economy and comfort. In fact, many years experience in the most important branch of transatlantic commerce has convinced me of the great waste caused by furnishing them irrespectively of their wants. Your alleged improvement is, in my opinion, in the proper direction, and you have my best wishes for the early establishment and success of your undertaking.

Yours, very respectfully,

(Signed) HENRY A. GADSDEN.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE MACHINE.

Capt. Jeremiah Petty Put on Trial and His Conduct is Fully Indorsed.

A Strong-Minded Woman 'Persecuted' Here and in Philadelphia.

A BATCH OF IMMORAL LITERATURE SEIZED.

Chevalier d'Industrie in Court, and the Assistant Fire-Marshal Put Out.

BEFORE COMMISSIONERS ACTON, BERGEN, AND MCMURRAY.

WEDNESDAY, July 12, 1865.

The multitude in court, at the opening, this morning was formidable, and there were fears among the reporters—who were in attendance in full force—that trials might detain them into the watches of the night; but the commissioners rattled off with uncommon dispatch the one hundred and thirteen complaint papers that lay upon their table, and at 1 o'clock P. M. these documents, that had seemed a mountain, had been reduced to the merest mole-hill. The most noted of them was that

SUMMONING CAPTAIN JEREMIAH PETTY

to trial for arresting Mrs. CARRIE LEBEAU, of No. 322 West Fifteenth-street, but late of the Laight-street Water-cure, a strong-minded woman, who is manifestly a sparkling light in the First Progressive Christian Church of Philadelphia. The complaint is recorded thus, in the form of an

AFFIDAVIT.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1865.

City and County of New-York, ss:

Carrie Lebeau, residing at No. 322 West Fifteenth-street, in this city, being sworn, says—That about three weeks ago she arrived in this city from Philadelphia, as the authorized agent of a charitable society known as the Ladies' Physiological Society of Philadelphia, for the purpose of obtaining aid for that society; that in order to defray her expenses she undertook to sell some books of a moral character; that on the 21st instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., while selling the books, she was arrested by Officer Richard Field, of the Fifth Precinct, pursuant to the orders of Capt. PETTY, of said precinct, on a complaint for selling obscene books; that she was detained at the Fifth Ward Station-house until the following morning, when she was conveyed before a Police Magistrate, who, on examining the books, found that there was no cause for arrest, and discharged her immediately. Further: That while she was at the Police Court, her trunk, containing among other things, $40 and about thirty-five books, was taken from her lodgings and brought to the said station-house; that after her discharge she was requested to call at the station-house and procure her trunk and its contents; that she gave the $40 to a person named Sigismund L. Otto, for Orlando L. Stewart, of No. 271 Broadway, New-York, who she had supposed had rendered her some service in the matter; that on attempting to take away her books she was ordered to leave them alone, by the Captain, saying they were his property. CARRIE LEBEAU.

Sworn before me this 30th of June, 1865.
VINCENT CLARK, Notary Public.

THE "BOOKS OF MORAL CHARACTER."

Capt. PETTY appeared in court with a portentous bundle under his arm, and on opening this, he exhibited the publications of the Ladies' Physiological Society of Philadelphia, of which "Rev. S. M. LANDIS, M. D., Reformed Practicing Physician, Pastor and Originator of the First Progressive Christian Church of Philadelphia," is chief cook and bottle-washer. This "moral" literature is embraced in three volumes, which the bigoted *Public Ledger*, of Philadelphia, elected not to advertise, and of which the meddlesome Mayor HENRY, of Philadelphia, positively forbade the sale. The TIMES, however, with greater liberality, gratuitously announces that the volumes of the reverend physician may be found at Police Headquarters, No. 300 Mulberry-street, first floor, and that application should be made to JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent of Police. Publisher's price, 10 cents, 25 cents, and $1. The prices of the books indicate their degree of nastiness—the ten-cent affair being a very dry sermon, the twenty-five-cent production a curious compound of philosophy and filth, and the dollar book a work over which Mercer, Greene and East Houston streets might sing hallelujahs. We quote a little profound wisdom from the twenty-five-cent book:

HOW TO MAKE ONE AT A DISTANCE THINK OF YOU.

"First, you must have a yearning for the person whom you wish to make think of you; and, secondly, you must learn or guess at what time of day or night he may be unemployed, passive, so that he be in a proper state to receive the thought which you dispatch to him. If he should be occupied in any way, so that his nervous forces were needed to complete his task, his 'Human Battery,' or thought, would not be in a recipient or passive condition, therefore, your experiment would fail at that moment. Or if he were under heavy narcotic, liquor, tobacco or gluttonous influences, he could not be reached at such moments. Or if he were asleep, and you operated to affect a wakeful mind, or thought, you would fail again at the moment."

HOW TO CHARM A MAN IN PUBLIC.

"Suppose you see him coming toward you in an unoccupied mood, or is [illegible] passively walking past you; all that remains for you to do at this moment is to concentrate your thought and send it into him; and, to your astonishment, if he was passive, he will look at you, and now is your time to send a thrill to his heart, by looking him carelessly, though determinately, into his eyes, and praying with all your heart, mind, soul and strength that he [illegible] read your thought, and receive your true 'Love,' which God designs we should bear toward one another. This accomplished and you need and must [illegible] to a cold-hearted, fashionable and popular Christian introduction; neither should you hastily rush into his arms, but continue operating in this psychological manner; not losing any convenient opportunity to meet him at an appropriate place, when an unembarrassed exchange of words will open the door to the one so mutually tried. At this interview, unless prudence sanction it, do not shake hands, but let your manners and loving eyes speak with Christian charity and ease; wherever, or whenever, you meet again, at the first opportunity grasp his hand in an earnest, sincere and affectionate manner, observing, at the same time, the following important directions, viz.: As you take his hand into yours, press your thumb gently though firmly between the bones of the thumb and forefinger of his hand, and at the very instant when you press thus on the blood vessels, (which you can before ascertain to pulsate,) look him earnestly and lovingly, though not pertly or fiercely, into the eyes, and send all your heart's, mind's and soul's strength into his organization, and he will be your friend; and, if you find him not to be congenial, you have him in your power, and by cautiously guarding against evil influences, you can reform him to suit your own purified, Christian and loving taste."

THE WOMAN'S TESTIMONY.

Mrs. Lebeau made affidavit that her husband, who is studying dentistry, is in Stark County, Ohio; that she has not seen him since the 21st of February; that while in Philadelphia she listened to lectures by Rev. Dr. Landis and became a disciple; that she was, in the City of Brotherly Love, made an agent of the Ladies' Physiological Society; that, while soliciting donations for that society, she peddled "books of a moral character" to support herself; that she had not read these books and did not know their contents; that Officer Richard Field and Capt. Jeremiah Petty arrested and detained her, as recited in the foregoing affidavit, &c.

BY PRESIDENT ACTON.

"Capt. PETTY, you did right. If you had not arrested this shameless female we would have broken you. The board thank you for seizing these books and arresting the vendor, and you must do precisely the same thing again, if occasion occurs, even though the magistrate at the Tombs does liberate your prisoners on the wink from the shysters. We dismiss the complaint and seize the literature. Good day, Mrs. LEBEAU."

CHEVALIER D'INDUSTRIE IN COURT.

DAVID KIRSCH, of No. 324 West Forty-fourth-street, complained that on the 3d instant, on the occasion of a pic-nic which was given at Landman's Garden by the Thirtieth-street Catholic Church, Policemen JAMES O'CONNELL and DENNIS SHANAHAN arrested him, and shamefully beat him, both on the way to the police-station and after they had reached the house. Capt. HARTT to KIRSCH—"You are a member of the Thirtieth-street Catholic Church?" KIRSCH—"I am; my business is that of a general speculator." Capt. HARTT—"Did you bite Officer O'CONNELL?" KIRSCH—"Don't know that I did." Capt. HARTT—"How many times have you been arrested?" The witness said that the police had frequently arrested him, but never convicted him of crime; he might have been under arrest six times since his return from California; he knew one PATTERSON, now an inmate of the Sing Sing State Prison. Capt. HARTT—"We have repeatedly tried to send this KIRSCH to State Prison, but he has been too smart for us." Several of the best officers of Capt. HARTT's force described the scene at the pic-nic, and said that in their opinion KIRSCH and his gang had attempted to create disturbance, after the manner of the light-fingered gentry, when they seek opportunity to prosecute their calling in a crowd. Other witnesses thought that the officers had borne with KIRSCH and his gang quite as long as could have been expected. Capt. HARTT paid his officers a high compliment, and assured the commissioners that no person in the station-house heard of the alleged clubbing therein. The complainant and his associates desired to press the charge further, but President ACTON thought that enough had been said.

MEAT DEALER SENT OFF WITH A FLEA IN HIS EAR.

MICHAEL GOUGH, of No. 337 First-avenue, dealer in provisions, made oath that on the 10th of May, while he was waiting upon customers, Policeman MICHAEL YOUNG, of the Eighteenth Precinct, entered and dragged him from the store and to the police-station, and thence to the Jefferson Market Police Court, where the Magistrate mulcted him in the sum of $3. Officer YOUNG called Mrs. JOHN SMITH, of No. 129 West Twenty-second-street, and that lady testified that, having purchased from GOUGH's clerk a ham which had proved to be musty, she had returned with her purchase, and GOUGH, instead of taking it and restoring her money, had literally kicked her from his premises. She thereupon appealed to Policeman YOUNG, and he apprehended GOUGH. President ACTON—"Officer, you did your duty like a man. Good day, Mr. GOUGH."

A SERIOUS ERROR.

A lady from the neighborhood of Washington-square appeared against Patrolman JOHN M. GLENN, of the Fifteenth Ward. It appears that the officer had been instructed to apprehend all bawds who were to be found on his post, and that at 8 o'clock in the evening he took the complainant, a lady of the highest respectability, to the Fifteenth Police Station, but that the Sergeant in charge detected the error instantaneously on her appearing before his desk, and dismissed the lady, not, however, until he had taken her name and the number of her dwelling. The entire board expressed their profound regrets to the mortified complainant, and informed the officer that he should have seen, from the lady's attire, demeanor, and fine, unimpeachable countenance, that she was above reproach. The lady, accepting the officer's apology, requested the Commissioners to erase her name from the books at the Fifteenth Ward Police Station, and they assured her that her request was granted.

THE ASSISTANT FIRE MARSHAL PUT OUT.

Officer MORTIMER DOWNING was required to answer for unnecessary violence in ejecting Assistant Fire-Marshal HENRY O. BAKER, of Harlem, from No. 97 Chambers-street, at the time of a fire therein on Sunday night, July 2. It was shown that the officer thrust his baton into Mr. BAKER's side after having been informed by a newspaper reporter that Mr. B. was the Assistant Fire-Marshal, and on the officer's part it was represented that Mr. BAKER had no shield at the time, and that Policeman DOWNING did not hear the reporter's remark. His superior officer, Capt. GREER, had placed him at the door, under orders to admit no person without a badge, and as Mr. BAKER had forgotten that important adjunct, Patrolman DOWNING thrust him from the building, using, however, a baton that he need not have drawn. Mr. ACTON: "Our officer may have been a little rough, but it was his duty to protect property at that fire, and he appears to have executed his orders; but his manner of doing this was, perhaps, not the best."

BUSINESS AT THE YORKVILLE POLICE COURT.

Mr. DANIEL MAHON, of Mott Haven, was arrested recently by Patrolman JAMES H. BURKE for intoxication. On the route to the Yorkville Police Court, BURKE took $10 from him with which to pay his fine at court; but Justice KELLY did not impose a fine, and BURKE retained the money. Thereupon Mr. MAHON made complaint at the Police station, and the case was taken up to Inspector CARPENTER, and thence to the commissioners. Inspector DANIEL CARPENTER testified that in his opinion BURKE took Mr. MAHON's money designing to keep it if he could induce Justice KELLY to dismiss the prisoner without fine. The commissioners regarded the offence of Patrolman BURKE as one of grave character.

LOTS OF TRASH.

Mrs. FLYNN appeared against her husband and said that he had failed to support her, and Officer FLYNN was bidden to give her $20 a month or quit the force. ....The complaint of Mr. STANLEY against Officer FARLEY, of the Eighth Ward, was resumed, and it was conclusively shown that the officer had wantonly applied his baton, but not severely injured Mr. STANLEY, who is a colored man and a tax-payer. A side remark during the progress of the trial was, that the "difficulty was plain as your nose—one is an Irishman and the other is a black man."....Patrolman HENRY THEBOLD, of the Thirteenth Precinct, accused Roundsman HOLDEN, of the same Precinct, of drunkenness, the roundsman having marched the men over nine blocks unnecessarily, which he would not have done had he been sober. The roundsman explained that there had been a fire, and that, in obedience to orders, he had marched his men in the wake of an engine company, to be at hand in the event of a fight. Officer THEBOLD had summoned a small regiment of Thirteenth Ward policemen to testify against the roundsman, but after examining two or three witnesses, and failing to find any evidence of liquor, the commissioners dismissed the complaint....Several complaints alleging intoxication were sustained, and in one case, which was brought by Capt. WARLOW, the defendant, instead of appearing, had resigned and gone to sea.

THE POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

CHARGE OF BURGLARY AGAINST A DEPUTY SHERIFF.

Yesterday morning, Officer GOLDBERG, of the Fourteenth Precinct, arrested PETER F. MISK, who claims to be a special deputy-sheriff, living at No. 7 One Hundred and Eleventh-street, accused of having forcibly entered the premises of PATRICK DEVELIN, No. 122 Mott-street. MISK was surprised while in the act of examining the bureau drawers for plunder. He was taken before Justice HOGAN, who committed him for trial in default of bail.

STEALING WINE.

Yesterday, GEORGE NICHOLAS was arrested on a charge of stealing a quantity of wine from his employer, CHARLES PFIEMANN, doing business at No. 12 Frankfort-street. The accused has been employed by the complainant for the past six years, and it is alleged that during the most of that time NICHOLAS has stolen wines from the casks, replacing the liquor with water. The accused was locked up to await an examination before Justice HOGAN.

American Numismatic and Archæological Society.

The society met for the last time this season a few evenings since, Mr. F. H. NORTON presiding, at the Society Library. The Incorporation Committee presented a final report, with accompanying documents and printed copy of the act of incorporation. The Committee on the Lincoln Memorial Medal presented a circular bearing a rough wood-cut design in bronze coloring of the proposed medal. The obverse bears a profile bust of the late President, surrounded by the words, "Salvator Patriæ;" the reverse has the following inscription: "In Memory of the Life, Acts, and Death of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, born Feb. 12, 1809; Died April 15, 1865." Encircling this is a laurel wreath entwined with which is a narrow band bearing the words, "Pub. by the American Numismatic and Archæological Society, New-York, 1865."

The committee reserve the right to alter or amend the design in its details, before striking it, if they see fit.

The Librarian announced some donations of books, newspapers, and engravings, among the latter a curious old plate of "St. Mark's Church, in the Bowerie."

The Curator exhibited sundry donations of coins and antiquities, including some beautiful medals from Mr. GEO. H. LOVETT, the die-sinker of Fulton-street, and a set of forty-six silver pieces from a member.

Mr. SEYMOUR exhibited several small vases and an elegantly-shaped earthen bowl, exhumed from the neighborhood of Athens some years since, and brought thence by Rev. Mr. HILL, Missionary to Greece. The same gentleman offered for inspection some ancient Roman and Egyptian bronzes, and another member a few lachrymals and an earthenware lamp from the catacombs.

Several communications from corresponding members and others were read. One from Dr. DELAFIELD, President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, was accompanied by a copy of the Harsen Prize Medal in bronze. It is three and a half inches in diameter, and bears on the obverse a well-cut head of the late Dr. HARSEN, and on the reverse a fine group of the hospital staff, with Dr. BUCK in the foreground. The designs were cut by MILLER, from photographs. Right Rev. JAMES F. WOOD, R. C. Bishop of Philadelphia, presented the society with a fine silver copy of his medal commemorative of the new cathedral. It is by PAQUET, of the Mint, and bears on its face, superb views of the exterior and interior of the edifice, with the following inscriptions: "Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, Philadelphia. Begun 1846—completed 1864." "*Tu es Petrus et hanc petram ædificabo ecclesiam meam.*" "*Vat electionis est mihi iste ut portet nomen meum coram gentibus.*"

Mr. CHAUNCY K. WILLIAMS, of Rutland, Vt., was elected a corresponding member, and the society adjourned to September, to meet by invitation at the house of Vice-President PERINE.

Board of Education.

SPECIAL MEETING.

The board met at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the President, JAMES M. MCLEAN, Esq., in the chair. Commissioner FARR, replying to a query which the TIMES had put, said that this meeting had been called to enable the board to finish any incomplete work that might be on hand, this being the last Wednesday previous to the August vacation.

BUST OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

A communication was read from Mr. HENRY L. STEWART, of No. 212 East Eighteenth-street, presenting Mr. T. D. JONES' bust of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and on motion of Commissioner HASTIE, the thanks of the board were tendered, and the Clerk was instructed to give the statuette a fitting place in the hall.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR SCHOOL BUILDINGS, ETC.

The following budget of appropriations was unanimously adopted:

For payments on special appropriations	$82,974
For salaries of teachers in ward schools	150,000
For salaries of janitors of ward schools	10,000
For supplies through the depository	50,000
For rent of school premises	5,000
For salaries of officers of the Board of Education	12,000
For incidental expenses of the Board of Education	6,000
For Normal School	2,000

It was voted that the School Trustees of the Tenth Ward have power to expend $29,723 in making an addition to Ward School No. 42, and the appropriate committee was instructed to make inquiry touching the expediency of discontinuing the Female Department of Grammar School No. 7 and consolidating the same with School No. 42, when the new edifice shall have been completed.

The School Trustees of the Ninth Ward asked authority to lease premises for Grammar School No. 41, at an annual rent not exceeding $3,500, and the board complied with the request.

It having been shown that the board's store-rooms were insufficient to contain its old truck, the committee was instructed to lease an unoccupied building at No. 138 Elizabeth-street to be used as a storehouse, the annual rent to be $1,500.

An appropriation of $2,000 was made for painting Grammar School No. 17, in the Twenty-second Ward, and $2,000 were appropriated for alterations and repairs of Ward School No. 30, in the Fourteenth Ward.

PIANOS.

Commissioner SMALL, in voting against an appropriation of $10,370 for refurnishing Grammar School No. 49, in the Twenty-first Ward, said that he voted thus because he was opposed to "this system of robbery." The remark brought several gentlemen to their feet, and it was explained that there are but two houses in the city that deal in school furniture, and that these were rivals. The bid of Mr. ROBERT PATTEN being the lowest, had been accepted by the board, and it did not seem probable that there had been collusion between the two bidders.

An appropriation of $700 was made for the purchase of two pianos for the Primary and Female Department of School No. 49, in the Twenty-first Ward, and a like sum was voted for a like purpose in School No. 15, in the Eleventh Ward. the old pianos, which have been condemned as worthless, to be sold, and the proceeds to be applied in the purchase of new instruments.

On motion, a communication from Mr. JAMES MCCORMICK, late a teacher in the Seventh Ward, was taken from the table, and the Clerk having read a part of the missive, it was again consigned to the tomb of the Capulets; after which the board adjourned, and Mr. MCCORMICK buttonholed the commissioners individually.

Testimonial to Gen. Grant.

It is a pleasant thing to be a Lieutenant-General, particularly if honor and success have ever attended your footsteps. Gen. GRANT must find it so. Swords, money, houses, horses, cigars and suits of clothing are sent him from all parts of the country, and his autographical acknowledgments are regarded as ample compensation for the outlay. The last present brought to our notice is one of MERRIAM's last editions of WEBSTER's Unabridged, illustrated and gotten up in the sensational style of the superb press at Riverside, Cambridge. The book is on exhibition at the store of Messrs. HURD & HOUGHTON, in Broadway, where it attracts very general attention. The binding is a rich Levantine Turkey morocco. The inside covers are highly finished in red, white and blue, and panel work of inlaid morocco ornamented with gold lines, thirty-six gold stars, a shield, an eagle, the national flag, and the insignia of the lieutenant-general's office, all in gold. In the centre of the inside cover is the inscription, "Lieut.-Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT," and just above this name, in a diamond figure, is the motto: "I propose to move immediately on your works." Below, in another diamond figure, is that other motto: "I propose to fight it out on this line, if it takes all Summer."

As a specimen of typographical and general "book" excellence we have rarely seen its equal, and we doubt not Mrs. GRANT will appropriate it for her own peculiar table.

Negro Suffrage.

A meeting to discuss the question of negro suffrage and reconstruction was held at the Metropolitan Hall last evening, D. HUDSON in the chair. The hall was about half filled, with an audience representing all political parties.

Mr. TOUSEY was the first speaker. He claimed for the negro the right of voting on the ground that he had rendered essential aid during the war, and had fought and died beside the white man.

Mr. BUCKLIN took an opposite view of the question. He thought the negro was born to be a slave, and that under no circumstances could he ever be the equal of the whites.

Rev. HUGH DUNN took a religious view of the question. Slavery, he said, was the sum of human villanies. All men were equal in the sight of God, and no man could rightfully enslave another.

Dr. SNODGRASS said he was in favor of granting suffrage to the negroes because the secessionists and planters of the South were opposed to it.

Messrs. TUCKER and MCCLELLAN also joined in the discussion.

The meeting adjourned to Wednesday evening next.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Nos. 33, 80, 102, 120, 122, 123.

CRIMINAL BUSINESS.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Russel.

BOAT RIDE.

Hugh O'Brien was tried on an indictment for commiting rape upon Ellen Slatterly on the 14th of May.

Complainant testified that she was twenty-one years of age last April; lived with her mother about the middle of May; had two sisters; had lived six months in Dutchess County; about 5 o'clock, Sunday evening, May 14, she went down to the foot of Twenty-sixth-street with her sister and Bridget Giles; found three little boys there who took Bridget and witness' sister out in a boat; she said she wished she had gone with them; O'Brien and another man overheard the remark and rowed a boat to the place where she was standing and asked her to get into it; she said she was afraid, but thinking there would be no harm in so doing, and that they would not go further than the boat in which her sister was, she finally got into the boat; soon after became afraid; they rowed to the other side of the river; O'Brien remained in the boat, the other man, Riley, got out, but soon came back, when they rowed to Thirty-fourth-street; met another boat, in which was another man named McConnon; he was asked to get into the same boat in which witness was; one of them would remain in the boat and the other two go and get something to drink; it was getting dark and she wanted to get home; they treated her roughly; beat and struck her on the head and stopped her mouth; she attempted to hollow and schreech; they then knocked her down; she became partially insensible; they then abused her in a shameful manner; she made resistance and cried for assistance; Peter McConnon threatened to strike her with an oar; when she got out there were five or six fellows standing on the dock with whom those in the boat spoke; she ran up Eleventh-avenue and met with a gentleman who went with her until he thought she was out of danger; some of the party were waiting until he left, when they came up and one said "Miss, what street is this?" she did not answer; he put his hand over her mouth and pushed her back on the stone pavement; was so injured that she could not go out for two or three days; four or five days afterward she went to consult a doctor.

Cross-examined—Made an affidavit before Justice Dodge at Jefferson Market; went there with my two sisters, my mother, my brother-in-law and another man; in the boat witness fought as much as she could.

The counsel for the defence said that, with the consent of the District-Attorney, they would plead guilty under the second count to an assault with an attempt to commit the offence named in the indictment. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

A SLUNG-SHOT AFFAIR.

Philip Ryder was charged with having committed an assault upon Ferdinand Sheck in a Third-avenue railroad car on the 15th of June. Complainant testified that on the day aforesaid the prisoner struck him twice with a sling-shot, which was picked up under the car.

Cross-examined—Had no difficulty with the prisoner; another man struck prisoner prior to his striking witness; the occurrence was near twelve o'clock at night.

Charles Lange testified that he was on the same car where the affair occurred; was the only one on the platform; was struck twice with the same instrument, and picked it up under the car.

John D. Nagman, an officer of the court, called by the defence, testified to the good character of the accused.

The jury rendered a verdict of guilty, and recommended the prisoner to the mercy of the court. He was sentenced to two years and six months' imprisonment in the State Prison.

ROBBING A SOLDIER.

John Hoey and Samuel McLean were tried on a charge of robbing a soldier of $20, at No. 141 Mercer-street.

Peter Dailey, the complainant, testified that on the 7th day of July, at the aforesaid place, he was knocked down and his money stolen; went into the saloon where he was beaten; they jumped on him; a policeman came in when they ran off; then missed his money; knew that he had it five minutes prior to the affair.

Officer Clinchy testified that his attention was called to the above place; saw men struggling in the bar-room; soon after saw some going out the back door; Officer Casey stopped three men coming from the ruins of a building; complainant recognized them as those who were in the saloon; $7 70 was found on the person of one prisoner, and $2 20 and a galvanized watch on the other.

George Bigot, photographer, called by the defence, testified that he had been out that evening with two friends; came to the above saloon; prisoners and the soldier came in and began playing some game; saw the prisoners strike the soldier, who cried "murder and police." Witness did not want to be arrested, so he ran out the back door, intending to go home; found difficulty in getting to the street, and, in consequence, was arrested and taken to the station-house.

Edward Smith testified that, perambulating in the neighborhood where the affair occurred, he met the complainant, who followed him to the saloon, and there they engaged in games; disputed in regard to the drinks; went out, and saw nothing further.

Complainant recalled—Saw no girls there; there were some further up street; saw them before meeting with the prisoners.

The jury had not agreed upon a verdict at the time of adjournment.

A MORNING KNOCKDOWN.

John Wilson was tried on an indictment for robbery in the first degree, committed upon Daniel Eisinger, a returned soldier, on the 2d of July.

Complainant testified that on the day aforesaid he came down Fourth-avenue from the depot, having a watch in his possession; when near Allen-street, was knocked down by the prisoner, who tried to get his watch; had no doubt of his identity.

Cross-examined—It was a little after 4 o'clock in the morning; his brother and another soldier were with him; had not been drinking; two Germans were with the prisoner; declined to drink on invitation.

Christian Eisinger testified to the same occurrences as stated by the complainant.

Henry Sperie, who was in company with the complainant, corroborated the facts above stated.

William Lynch, called by the defence, testified that he was in company with the prisoner at the time; prisoner asked one of them where he could get a drink; some words passed, when complainant raised his hand to strike; prisoner raised his hand, when Eisinger fell over the curb.

Henry Recon testified substantially the same as the preceding witness.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty of assault and battery. The sentence of the court was suspended.

PLEAS OF GUILTY.

Michael Cunningham pleaded guilty to the charge of assault and battery upon Peter Lubrie, June 20. He was sent five years to the State Prison.

John Davis and Edward Costello, charged with burglary in the third degree, pleaded guilty to taking $74 from the premises of Alfred W. Larrene. Sentenced to five years in the State Prison.

Thomas Carroll pleaded guilty to a charge of assault, with attempt to commit robbery, upon Jacob P. Brady, on the 23d of June. He was remanded for sentence.

Amelia Myers pleaded guilty to the commission of grand larceny on Feb. 1, in taking articles from Ely Kelly valued at $122. She was sent to the State Prison for two years.

Thomas Butler pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary in the third degree and grand larceny, for taking some harness, &c., valued at $225, from the warehouse of Pratt & Co. He was sent to the State Prison two years and six months.

John Miller pleaded guilty to stealing a watch, valued at $150, from John Harnmer. He was sent to the State Prison two years.

NOTES OF ADMIRALTY DECISIONS.

United States District Court—Southern District.

Before Judge Betts.

LARD LOST OUT OF SLINGS.

A. W. Heye et al. vs. The Ship Cordillera.—The libelants having agreed with the ship to take 350 tierces of lard to Liverpool, sent it alongside the ship in a lighter. Two of the tierces fell from the slings and were injured. The testimony was conflicting as to whether it was in custody of the ship, or by whose carelessness if any, the accident occurred.

Decree for libelants with a reference to ascertain the damages.

For libelants Mr. Frisbie and Mr. Donohue; for claimants Messrs. Benedict, Burr and Benedict.

COLLISION—FERRY-BOAT.

Robert Annette vs. The Steam-tug Storm.—This was a libel for a collision between the steamboat *Thomas E. Hulse*, owned by the libelant and the steamtug *Storm*. The collision occurred in broad daylight, near the mouth of the slip between Piers Nos. — and —, in the North River, on the — day of ——.

Held by the Court—That the *Storm* was legally chargeable with notice that the *Hulse* was in motion, attempting to depart from her berth upon her regular employment as a ferry-boat, upon her regularly appointed and notorious destination to Fort Lee.

That the *Storm* was only seeking the slip which she attempted to enter as a casual place of shelter, without any legal priority of right or privilege to the occupation of it, in preference to the *Hulse*, and without being driven into it by stress of weather or by any compulsion or casualty.

That, *prima facie*, the *Hulse* was entitled to a free and undisturbed passage out of the slip from which she was in the act of departing; and that the proceedings of th *Storm* in entering the said slip at the same time, and thus crowding upon and intercepting the movements of the *Hulse*, was unjustifiable and wrongful.

Decree therefore for libelant, with a reference to compute damages.

For libelant, Mr. Sunbury and Mr. Tillou; for claimants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue.

MARSHAL'S RETURN CONCLUSIVE AGAINST HIMSELF.

Russell Sturges vs. Eighteen Bales of Cotton.—This was an order for the marshal to show cause why an attachment should not issue against him for failing to return a *venditioni exponas* directed to him in this cause. The libel was filed April 16, 1864, to recover salvage. The process issued upon it was returned by the marshal on the return day, with his return that he had attached the property on April 16, 1864, and had given due notice to all persons claiming it that the court would proceed to the trial and condemnation of the property. On that return, a decree was entered by default, condemning the property, and referring it to a commissioner to compute the value of the salvage services.

On May 2, 1865, this order to show cause was made. The marshal, on its return, filed a deposition stating that the cotton was attached by him while in possession of the collector of the port, and never came into his own possession, but was subsequently sold by the collector at auction, and the proceeds, amounting to $2,602 95, had been deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, and has not been paid into court; and that the marshal had no power to take the cotton into his possession, it having always been in the actual custody of the United States.

Held by the Court—That it is not for the court to intercept or speculate upon the legal or equitable claims or rights of the respective parties in the condition of the proceedings before it. The libelant holds on the records of the court the official acknowledgment of the marshal that he has taken into possession, under process of law, the effects seized in the particular suit by mandate of the court, and that admission conclusively binds him to respond for such property in court, in obedience to the behests of the law, in this action. That obligation can only be acquitted by actual fulfillment of that duty, unless the officer be deterred by prevention from irresistible necessity, or a release by competent judicial authority of the obligation imposed upon him by his return.

The fact of the return is not gainsaid by the deposition filed by the marshal, nor is any legal evidence before the court that the marshal was prohibited by any competent officer or authority of government from executing the attachment under which he arrested the cotton, or that he attempted to enforce the rightful possession of the cotton, or its arrest by virtue of the writ, and forbade the officers of the custom-house to interfere, &c., with his seizure.

The surrender of the cotton by the marshal to the collectors, or any keeper, was accordingly, so far as shown by proofs, voluntary and optional with the marshal, and at his personal risk, so much so as if left with a private depository.

No legal cause is shown the court, therefore, why the marshal does not make a legal return to the writ in this suit. He is to be deemed to have trusted the property voluntarily to the keeping of the persons with whom he left it, and who, so far forth as shown by legal evidence, had no lawful right to retain it or make disposal of it in violation of the full authority of the marshal under the precept and mandate of the court.

That there is legitimately no question before the Court whether any other officer of government has or can exercise any lawful interference in the subject matter of the present motion, and the libelant is, therefore, entitled, by regular procedure at law, to enforce the liability of the Marshal, incurred by the result of the action.

COLLISION—OWNERSHIP OF VESSEL.

Joshua Remington et al. vs. The Atlantic Royal Mail Navigation Company, New-York and Galway Line.—This was an action of collision. The libel was filed by the owners of the brig *Ocean Wave*, which was sunk by the steamer *Indian Empire*. A process of foreign attachment was issued in the cause, under which the marshal attached the steamer *Prince Albert* as the property of the libelants. Thereupon the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company (limited) appeared in the cause as owners of the *Prince Albert*, and filed their answer, in which, among other things, they denied that they were owners of the *Indian Empire*, but alleged that the corporation thus responding was not then in existence.

Held by the Court—That the libelants furnish no proof that the *Indian Empire* was, at the time of the collision, under the ownership and control of the respondents.

That this fact is vital to the right of the libelants to charge upon the property of the respondents the losses occasioned to the *Ocean Wave* by the wrongful act of the *Indian Empire*.

Having failed to establish this indispensable fact, the libel must be dismissed with costs.

For libelants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue; for respondents, Mr. O'Gorman and Mr. Benedict.

Decisions.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 13.

By Judge Cardozo.

Noble *vs.* Fry; reference ordered. Umbrekout *vs.* Umbrekout; consent must be filed. Magdalena Kraft *vs.* John Kraft; report confirmed.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 13, 1865.

$6,000 U. S. 6s, '68....C.	114	50 Mariposa M. Co.	13¼
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81....R.	107¾	500 do	13
4,500 do	108	100 do	13⅛
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81....C.	107¾	200 At. Mail S. Co.	158½
10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s..R.	104¾	100 do......s10	158¼
5,000 do	104⅞	100 do......2d call	158⅜
2,300 do	105	120 N. Y. Central	96
4,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s..C.		300 do	95¾
Small	104⅞	300 Erie Railway	78½
10,500 do	105⅛	50 do......s10	78
50,000 do	106	200 do	78
6,600 do	105⅞	100 do	78⅝
10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.		100 do	78⅝
New Issue	105⅛	400 Hud. Riv. R.	110⅛
20,000 do	105⅛	100 do	110½
6,000 Tr. Notes, 7-3-10s..		200 Reading R.	100¾
Second Series..	100	1500 do	101
10,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer.		200 do......s60	100
New issue	98⅝	200 do......s30	100⅝
7,000 Missouri 6s	73	20 do	100⅛
5,000 Tenn. 6s	72	100 Mich. Cen. R...s30	108
21,000 O. & M. Pr. Cer.	60	1700 Mich. S.&N.I.R.	66
10,000 Ohio & M. Cer.	26¼	200 do	66⅛
1,000 Erie 4th M.	94	400 do......s30	65½
5,000 Ill. Cen. Bs.	114	100 do......s30	66
3,000 Mich. So.S.F.Bs.	97	1000 do......s60	65
2,000 Gal.&C.1stM.Ex.	103	20 do	65⅛
1,000 H. & St. J. 1st L.		100 do......2d call	66⅛
G. Bonds	95	250 Ill. Cen. R.	138⅜
1,800 do	94	5 do	139
6,000 P.,Ft.W.&C.2d	95	40 Cleve. & Pitts.	69¾
4,500 P.,Ft.W.&Ch.1st	103	500 Chic. & N. W.	29¼
5,000 Cl. & Pitts.2d M.	90	100 do	29⅛
5,000 At. & G. W. 1st M,		100 do......s30	29
Ohio Division	99	100 do......s30	29⅛
1,000 Ga. & Chi. 2d M.	95¼	500 do......s30	29¼
10,000 Amer. Gold...s30	140⅜	100 do......s10	29¼
10 Bank of the Rep'c	109	100 do......s10	29⅛
10 do	109½	200 do......2d call	29⅛
10 Fourth Nat. Bank	99⅝	300 Chic. & N. W. Pr.	64
100 Canton Co.	41	100 do	63⅞
100 do	40⅝	500 do	63½
100 do......2d call	41	30 do	63
100 Cen. Coal Co.	50	300 Chic. & R. I. R.	108⅜
400 Quick. Min. Co.	61½	200 do	108⅜
100 do	61	100 do......s10	108¼
20 Del. & H. C. Co.	146	350 do	108⅜
300 Bruns. Land Co.	8⅝	200 Mil. & P.du C.R.	40
300 do	8⅞	200 do......b30	40¼
100 Cleve. & Tol.	103⅞		

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, '81..R.	107¾	1000 Hudson Riv. R.	110¼
3,000 U. S. 6s, '81....C.	107¾	1200 Reading R.	100½
10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.	105⅞	100 do	100⅜
50,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s,..C.		100 Mich. S. & N. I.	65⅞
New Issue	105⅛	500 do	65½
12,000 Tr. Notes, 7-3-10s.		50 Ill. Central R.	138⅜
Second Series.	99⅞	200 Cleve. & Pitts.	68⅞
5,000 Tenn. 6s	72	200 Chic. & N. W.	29
30,000 Mo. State 6s	73	100 do	28⅞
15,000 Ohio & M. C.	25⅞	100 Chi. & N. W. Pr.	63⅞
100 Canton Co.	41⅛	800 do	63⅝
100 Quick. Min. Co.	63	500 do......s30	62
100 Cum. Coal Pr.	43⅞	200 do	62⅝
200 At. Mail S. Co.	158	200 do......s30	61⅞
100 Bruns. City L. Co.	8⅞	300 Chic. & R. I.	108
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	95⅞	100 do	107⅞
300 do	95⅛	100 do	107⅛
500 Erie Railway	78⅜	100 Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	95⅞
500 do......s15	78⅛	55 do	98
600 do	78⅞		

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000 O. & M. Cer...s3	28	100 Chi. & N. W.....s3	28⅞
200 N. Y. Cen. R.....s5	96	100 do......b30	30
100 Erie Railway	78⅞	500 Chic. & N. W. Pr.	63
100 do......b3	78⅞	300 do......s3	63
100 Hud. Riv. R.....b3	110⅞	100 do	63½
700 Reading R.	101⅛	100 Ill. Cen. R.....s3	138⅝
1000 do	101	100 P., Ft. W. & C.	99¼
200 do......s3	101	100 Canton Co.	41¼
200 Cleve. & Pitts.	69	100 Quick. Min. Co.	61½
200 do......s3	68⅞	100 do	61⅛
800 Mich. S. & N. I.	65⅞	500 Cary Improve't..s15	22⅜
300 do......b3	65¾	500 Bruns. City L. Co.	9
100 Cumb. Coal	44		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$20,000 O.&Miss.Cer..s3	26	400 Mich. S. & N. I.	66
100 N. Y. Cen. R.....s3	95⅞	200 do......b3	66
200 Erie Railway	79	200 do......s3	65⅞
100 do......s3	79	100 do......b3	65⅞
600 do	79⅛	600 Chic. & R. I.	108⅞
100 Hud. Riv. R.	110⅜	100 do......b3	108⅜
200 Reading R.	100⅞	100 Canton Co.	41
200 do......s3	100⅞	400 Ch. & N. W. Pr...s3	63
200 do......b3	101	100 do......b3	62⅞
200 do	101	100 do......b5	63
100 Ill. Cen. R.	138⅛	300 do......s10	63
100 Quick. Min. Co.	62⅛	200 Cumb. Coal	44
100 Mar. M. Co.	12⅞		

THURSDAY, July 13—P. M.

The price of Gold made a further advance from 141⅞ to 142⅛ ⅌ cent. this morning, but subsequently fell back to 142 ⅌ cent., at which figure it was quoted at the close of regular 'Change hours. The demand to pay Customs this week has averaged close on to half a million of dollars per day, which is about double the sum daily paid out on the July interest on the Public Debt. This demand and the manipulations of the *Bull* cirque in the Gold Room to keep the cash Gold—that is, Gold for immediate delivery—very scarce on the Street, have made a firm market, without the slightest aid from the foreign Exchanges, which rule below the Specie shipping point.

The market for Money is supplied to the Brokers at 4@5 ⅌ cent. at call. There is some improvement to-day in the demand, and 5 ⅌ cent. is the more general rule of the Street.

The orders for United States Stocks by the *Persia's* mail yesterday proved more liberal than indicated in our last report, and there is a good request for the old 5-20s to-day at 105⅞@106 ⅌ cent., and a further rise in 6 ⅌ cents. of 1881 to 107⅞ ⅌ cent.

On the Stock Exchange the Railway speculation was again very irregular, as on Wednesday. In the forenoon the general tone of the market was steady, while at the Second Board there was more disposition to speculate against a further rise in prices. The Miscellaneous Shares followed the course of the Railways.

At 4 o'clock there was an upward reaction in Erie shares to 79½@79⅝ ⅌ cent., and the other Railways about the same as at the Second Board, but firm at the prices. In Government Stocks the price of 6 ⅌ Cents of 1881, advanced to 107⅞@108 ⅌ cent. ex-dividend, and old 5-20s firm at 105⅞@106 ⅌ cent.

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 10-40s	97¾	97⅞	N. West Pref.	63¾	63¼
U. S. 5-20s	105⅝	105⅞	Rock Island	108⅛	108⅜
N. Y. Central	96⅛	95⅞	Fort Wayne	100	99½
Erie	78⅝	79⅛	Cumb'land Coal	44⅛	44
Hudson	110⅜	110⅜	Quicksilver	63⅛	62⅛
Reading	101⅛	100⅞	Mariposa	13	12⅞
Mich. Southern	65⅞	65⅞	Canton	40⅝	41
Illinois Central	138	138⅛	Atlantic Mail	159	158
Mich Central	109⅛	109	Brunswick	8¾	8⅞
Pittsburgh	70⅛	69	Ohio Certificates	26⅛	26
Northwest	29⅛	28⅞	American Gold	141⅞	142⅛

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares, which are generally held with much firmness. The question of taxing Certified Checks as circulation has been settled, so far as the National Banks are concerned, by an order from Hon. FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, to reckon all Deposits and Circulation as *net* from each morning, after the *clearances* or settlements with each other of the business of the day before:

New-York	110	Bank of N. America	105
Merchants'	106	Hanover	105
America	130	Nassau	105
City	175	Shoe and Leather	100
Tradesmen's	125	Corn Exchange	110
Greenwich	140	Continental	93
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	St. Nicholas	100
Mechanics' B'k Ass.	101	Importers' & Traders'	105
Ocean	85	Park	140
American Exchange	112	Central National	103
Pacific	150	Fourth National	99½
Bank of the Republic	109½		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	104	Chi. & N. W. 1st m.	82
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	103	Han. & St. Jos. L. G.	95
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	100	Del. L. & W. 1st mort.	101½
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	94	Del. L. & W. 2d mort.	102
Buf., N.Y. & E. 1st, M '77	93	Tol. & Wab. 1st mort.	92
Hud. R. 7s, 1st mort., '69	103	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. Ex'd	92
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M.S.S., '85	102	Galena & Chi. ex.	103
Harlem, 1st mort., '69-72	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	95
Mich. C. new 1sts 8's, '82	111	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	84
Chi., B.&Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st M.	109	Cleve. & P. 2d mort.	90
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d. Mtg.	87	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M.	49
N. Ind. Goshen L., 1868	95	Chi. & Alton S. F.	85
Mich. S. & N.I.S.F.7 ⅌ c.	97	Chi. & Alton 1st mortg.	95
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c., 1875	114	Chi. & Alton Income	85
Alton & T. H. 1st mort.	87	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	99
Alt. and T. H. 2ds Inc.	70	Mil. & St. Paul 1st mor.	75¾

The Mercantile National Bank on its quarterly report of July 3, shows:

In United States Securities		$340,000
Loans and Discounts		2,626,393
Legal Tender		1,141,700
Banking House		160,000
Gold and Silver		118,855
Banks and Miscellaneous		161,059
Total		$4,439,087
On Capital	$1,000,000	
On Profits	341,227	
On Deposits, net	3,120,325	
On Dividends Unpaid	22,300	
Old Circulation	4,435	—$4,439,087

The quarterly report, July 3, of the Second National Bank, shows:

In Government Securities		$819,250
Loans and Discounts		456,534
Legal Tender		465,127
Due from Banks, &c.		20,038
Total		$1,760,949
On Capital	$300,000	
Profits	42,251	
Deposits, net	1,148,548	
Circulation	270,000	
Dividend unpaid	150	—$1,760,949

The quarterly report, July 3, of the Third National Bank shows:

In United States Securities		$1,359,500
Demand Loans		990,250
Bills Discounted		12,361
Legal Tender		1,415,809
Due from Banks		785,590
Miscellaneous		7,150
Total		$4,670,660
On Capital	$1,000,000	
Profits	41,106	
Dividend, July	40,300	
Deposits, net	2,794,354	
Circulation	794,900	—$4,670,660

The quarterly return (July 3) of the Tenth National Bank shows:

In U. S. Securities		$1,581,650
Loans and Discounts		885,870
Legal Tender		947,497
From Banks and Miscellaneous		94,890
Total		$3,509,907
On Capital	$1,000,000	
Profits	124,214	
Circulation	915,500	
Deposits	1,470,093	
Dividend unpaid	100	—$3,509,907

A statement has been printed for private circulation of the bonded debt, past due coupons, convertible scrip, and interest due thereon, to July 1, 1865, of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, of which Gen. JOHN A. DIX is President, as shown by the books of the company in the Treasurer's office at New-York. The figures are:

Of land grant mortgage	$3,612,000
Accrued interest to July 1	162,914
Prior mor'ge and interest on First Division	1,672,490
Second land grant	691,000
Oscaloosa first mortgage	688,506
Income bonds	253,300
Overdue coupons, &c	64,992
Total	$7,145,352
Other liabilities	118,000
Capital stock	3,452,300
Total present cost	$10,715,552

The gross traffic of the road—only partially completed—of 1864, was $403,209. For five months of 1865, $282,498. No sales of lands from the original Government Grant have yet been reported. About a million of dollars of the Land Grant Mortgage Bonds are in pledge to the Chicago and Rock Island Company, as security for the advance of $500,000 each to the Road.

The earnings of the New-York and Erie Railway, for the month of June, 1865, were $1,225,528 10; earnings for the month of June, 1864, were $1,041,975 61. Increase, $183,552 49.

The Phœnix Fire Insurance Company have declared a four-months' dividend of 5 ⅌ cent., payable on demand.

The following is the day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer: Receipts, $5,015,060 44; for customs, $402,000; on account of loan, $433,000; payments, $3,514,958 07; balance, $45,568,066 46.

Internal Revenue Decisions.

The latest decisions reported from Washington are as follows:

When, in the sale of lands by State or county authorities, for taxes, the purchaser is required to pay expenses of sale and transfer, a conveyance made to such purchaser would require stamp, since the expenses thereof would follow the grantee; but where the State or county would be subject to duty on a conveyance, it is held that such duty is not due, and no stamp is required.

In the case of a subscription list, where the heading involves a promise to pay the sums annexed, the party signing is liable to the stamp duty required on promissory notes, unless he pay the amount annexed his name at the time of signature; in which case the signing of his name should be regarded as a mere part of a memorandum. Where the heading of the list involves a condition on which the subscribers will pay the sums annexed their names, then each signature is held to create an agreement, subject to a duty of five cents.

Where a party holds an unexpired "permit to trade" granted by any authorized agent of the government, civil or military, and is assessed for a license tax as a dealer, Collectors of Internal Revenue will receive such permits in part or entire satisfaction of the license tax assessed. If, for example, John Smith is assessed a license tax as a dealer, and in payment presents to the collector a "permit to trade" which expires April 1, 1866, he should be required to pay but one-twelfth of license tax assessed in money, the collector receiving such permit in place of the eleventh-twelfths. Collectors will be charged with the entire assessment, but can make affidavit for abatement of the amount covered by the permit and money paid by the assessed party, in form No. 47.

Manufacturers are required by section 83, Act of June 30, 1864, as amended, to pay their duties on or before the 30th of each month, without notice. Section 84 allows distraint only on failure to pay within ten days after demand.

Where a license tax is applied for, which is entered and returned upon the annual list, and is certified to the collector, pending the reception of the annual list, and is certified to the collector, he may make out the license and notify the party that it is ready for him, but he cannot distrain until the annual list is returned to him and all the formalities prescribed in connection therewith have been complied with. Although if the party should refuse to take the license he might be liable for doing business without a license. If a license tax cannot be entered upon the annual list, but in consequence returned upon a special list, and distraint follows in the prescribed time.

Applications for the remissions of penalties imposed in courts of the United States must be made directly to the Secretary of the Treasury. For further information, parties are referred to the act of March 3, 1797, first statutes at large.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
No. 139 Broadway.
7-30 LOAN AGENCY.

Four Per Cent. Interest allowed on Deposits, subj. to check at sight.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 13, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last: 27 bbls. Ashes, 4,876 bbls. Flour, 1,129 bags Corn Meal, 70,924 bushels Corn, 78,801 bushels Oats, 445 pkgs. Provisions, and 285 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue quiet, but steady at $7 37½@$7 50 for Pots, and $7 87½@$8 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been freely purchased to-day, the reported sales amounting to 12,500 bags. Other kinds have been quiet. We quote Java at 24½c.@25c.; Rio at 19c.@21½c.; Maracaibo at 19c.@22c.; St. Domingo at 18c.@18½c.; Native Ceylon at 23c.@23½c. ⅌ lb., in gold.

COTTON—Has been in less demand and less buoyant in price. Middlings, 51c.@52c., chiefly at 52c. ⅌ lb. The receipts thus far in the current week have averaged 3,620 bales a day.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair demand, opening at an advance of 5c.@10c. ⅌ bbl., but closing quite heavily. Sales since our last amount to 11,000 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $5 70@$6 15; poor to choice Extra State, at $6 70@$7 10, chiefly at $6 70@$6 90; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $6 80@$7 ⅌ bbl.

Superior State and Western	$5 70	@$6 15
Extra State	6 70	@ 7 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 70	@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	6 80	@ 7 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 05	@ 9 25
Extra Genesee	7 10	@ 9 00
Poor to choice extra Missouri	7 00	@11 25

Southern Flour continues in moderate request at uniform quotations. Sales since our last, 900 bbls., at $7@$7 75 for poor to good, and $7 80@$11 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is scarce. Sales 420 bbls. Extra at $6 75@$8 25 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive, including Superfine at $5 15@$5 60 ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is in active demand at $4 60 for Jersey; $4 50@$4 60 for Western; $5 20 for Caloric, and $5 15@$5 25 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Sales, 950 bbls.

GRAIN.—Wheat has been more sought after, especially desirable lots of Spring, which has advanced 2c.@3c. per bushel. Sales 80,000 bushels, including White Michigan, at $1 80; Amber Western at $1 72; Red Western at $1 63@$1 69; Amber Spring at $1 41½@$1 43; and Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $1 38@$1 40 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been more active, opening a shade higher, but closing heavily. Sales 96,000 bushels at 75c.@81c. for unsound, and 82c.@83c. for sound Mixed and Western 90c. for Western Yellow. Western Oats have been quite dull at 60c.@62c. ⅌ bushel. Rye continues in request at 95c.@96c. for Western and $1 05 for North River ⅌ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue dull and nominal.

HAY—Has been in more demand at 90c.@$1 for old, and 60c.@75c. for new ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in request at 12½c.@30c. for very poor to prime, and 35c.@38c. for choice to fancy ⅌ lb.

LUMBER—Has been in very moderate request at former quotations.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in fair request, including Spirits Turpentine, within a range of from $1 [illegible]@$1 95 ⅌ gallon; and Resin at $5 50@$15 ⅌ 280 lbs.

OILS—Have been in demand at our quotations, including Crude Whale at $1 05@$1 10; bleached do., at $1 12½@$1 20; Crude Sperm, at $1 80@$1 85; unbleached do., at $2 10@$2 20; Lard Oil, at $1 57½@$1 62½; Linseed, at $1 16@$1 20 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in rather more demand, at 33c.@33½c. for Crude; 52c.@53½c. for Refined, in bond; 72c.@73c. for do., free, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork opened rather briskly, at advanced prices, but closed quite heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,500 bbls., in lots, at $27 62½@$28, closing at $27 62½ for New Mess; $26@$26 75 for 1863-4 Mess; $21@$21 75 for Prime Mess, and $19@$19 50 for Prime, ⅌ bbl.; also, 1,500 bbls. New Mess, July delivery, seller's option, at $27 62½ ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in good request, at 12c.@14c. for Shoulders, and 18½c.@21½c. for Hams; sales equal to 450 pkgs. Bacon continues quiet, including Cumberland Cut at 13c.@13½c.; short rib at 14c.@14½c.; long rib at 13c.@14c.; short clear at 15½c.@16c. ⅌ lb. Lard is doing better; sales 1,500 tcs. and bbls., at 16½c.@21c., the latter rate for choice kettle-rendered, ⅌ lb. Beef continues in limited request at $12@$16 for Extra Mess; $10@$14 for Plain Mess; sales 300 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull and nominal. Beef Hams rule quiet. Butter is in demand at 25c.@35c. for poor to prime State, and 18c.@25c. for Western, ⅌ lb. Cheese is in good request at 9c.@16c. for poor to prime, ⅌ lb. The week's business in Butter and Cheese Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice thus: "The stock of fine State Dairy Butter on the market is very light, and receipts are decreasing daily. Holders of such are firm and do not seem anxious to sell. Western Butters of lower grades were in active inquiry for export; but the transactions were not of so large a character as they would have been had not holders advanced rates beyond what shippers were able to pay. The supply of Western continues good, but the stock is generally well cleared. The market closes steady and firm."

Orange and Sussex—fresh pails	32	@35
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails	32	@35
Half-firkin tubs—first quality	31	@33
Half-firkin tubs—second quality	28	@30
Welch tubs—first quality	29	@30
Welch tubs—second quality	26	@28
Firkins, New-York State—first quality yellow	32	@33
Firkins, New-York State—second quality yellow	30	@31
Firkins, Western—first quality yellow	24	@25
Firkins, Western—second quality yellow	22	@23
Grease Butter—original packages	14	@15
Western—light colored	20	@22
Westerd—common	18	@20

Cheese is firm and in active demand at quotations. Owing to the late favorable advices from Europe shippers have taken largely, consequently the market is well cleared of fine Factory Dairies. The receipts are not very large, although heavy arrivals are looked for the end of this week.

Factory-made Dairies—first quality	15¾	@16
Factory-made Dairies—second quality	14¾	@15¼
Farm Dairies—first quality	15	@15½
Farm Dairies—second quality	12	@13
Farm Dairies—common	10	@11
Orange County—flat skimmed	10	@11

SUGARS—Are in better demand at buoyant rates. Sales since our last 1,750 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11¼c.@13¾c.; 310 boxes Havana at 12c.@15¾c., ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars continue in demand at 14¾c.@19¾c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 170,000 lbs. at 11c.@11½c.; 75,000 lbs. Stearine at 16c.@20½c., and 80,000 lbs. Grease at 10½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 250 bbls., in small lots, at $2 09 ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 7,000 bushels Wheat at 4½d., and 14,000 bushels Corn at 3¾d. For Glasgow, by steamer, 7,000 lbs. Corn at 5½d. ⅌ bushel of 60 lbs.

BUFFALO, Thursday, July 13.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT scarce and firm. Sales of Amber Milwaukee to arrive, at $1 30; held Chicago No. 1 Spring, at $1 28@$1 30; Winter Red $1 45; Amber Michigan, $1 60; White Michigan, $1 65. CORN opened at 68c. for No. 1, and closed firm at 69c. OATS dull; offered at 52½c. and 52c. bid. BARLEY nominal. RYE quiet at 75c. WHISKY held at $2 06. CANAL FREIGHTS to New-York—Wheat 14c., Corn 12c. and Oats 7½c.@8c.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 13.

Foreign advices by the *Persia* have not affected BREADSTUFFS. Receipts of WHEAT increasing. Sold, 2,000 bushels, at $1 60@$1 65. RYE advanced to 98c. CORN scarce, and taken on arrival, at 92c.@93c. OATS advanced to 69c. PORK advanced to $28@$28 50. LARD firm; sales at 20½c.@21c. COTTON steady at 45c. for Middling. Crude PETROLEUM at 33c.; Refined, in bond, 53c.; free, 71c.@73c. WHISKY dull; sales at $2 14@$2 15.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 13.

Stocks are firm; Pennsylvania Fives, 88½; Morris Canal, 82; Reading Railroad, 50; Pennsylvania Railroad, 58. American Gold, 142. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the Times (Daily) is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers per annum	$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.	
The Semi-Weekly Times.	
One copy 1 year	$3 00
Two copies 1 year	5 00
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One copy 1 year	$2 00
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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the Times. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—Oliver Twist—A Day After the Wedding.

BROADWAY THEATRE—The Angel of Midnight.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Arrah na Pogue.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Gov. Sharkey, of Mississippi, issued a proclamation on the 1st, in which he says: "The negroes are now free—free by the fortunes of war, free by the proclamation, free by common consent, free practically as well as theoretically; and it is too late to raise questions as to the means by which they became so." He wishes the people to cordially unite in efforts to organize a State Government, and prepare themselves to live in prosperity and happiness in the changed condition of their domestic relations. The people of the South have just passed through a terrible and disastrous revolution, in which they signally failed to accomplish their purpose, and it may prove the greatest blessing to the cause of civil liberty throughout the world; and as good governments are often things of growth, improved by revolutions, he hopes that, sad and disastrous as this has been, the lessons it has taught will not be in vain. To avoid delay in proceeding with the work of preparing for the State Convention, Gov. Sharkey has reappointed in a large number of counties the county officers who were, under the rebel *régime*, incumbents at the time the national forces took possession of the State property, on the 22d of May last; but all are required to subscribe to the oath of allegiance prescribed by the President. He names as the day for electing delegates to the State Convention the 7th of August proximo, and the 17th of that month as the time, and Jackson as the place, for the convention to assemble.

The very positive statement made in a New-York paper that Secretary Stanton interfered with the spiritual advisers of Mrs. Surratt, and required that they should not proclaim from the scaffold their belief in her innocence, is as positively contradicted by our Washington correspondent. The Secretary did not interfere at all; no one interfered at all; the priests had free access to her cell whenever they pleased; they were not required to say or to refrain from saying anything; the whole matter was under the direction of Gen. Hartranft, who neither consulted the Secretary nor received special directions from him.

The extensive paper mills of Given Brothers, near Carlisle, Penn., were destroyed by fire a few days since. The loss will amount to about $30,000. The firm is insured in the Franklin for $5,000; Cumberland Valley Mutual Protection Company, $5,000, and Columbia Insurance Company, $5,000. The fire is supposed to have originated from a spark from the stack falling into the rag-room.

The Richmond *Republic* says that the prospect of the corn crop in Virginia, and throughout the Southern States, is very fine. The late rains have given a fresh start to vegetation of every kind. Nature is making haste to bury the traces which the late fratricidal strife left upon her bosom.

A novel race will take place at Poughkeepsie this afternoon, between a newly-invented steam wagon and James B. Bensley, the celebrated American pedestrian, on the race course at Bull's Head.

James A. Briggs, of this city, has been appointed Special Agent of the Treasury Department, and will be engaged in looking after frauds upon the revenue in this neighborhood.

At Newbern, N. C., factories are to be established for improved processes for producing tar, turpentine, oil and pyroligneous acid from light wood.

The bark *Islander* arrived at New-Bedford yesterday, from the Pacific, with 1,000 barrels of sperm oil, 400 barrels of whale oil and 3,000 pounds of bone.

Extensive and rich silver mines were recently discovered near Denver, at the foot of the Snowy Range. There is a great rush for them from all parts of the adjacent country.

A dispatch from Quebec says that a rumor prevails that Lord Monck has received important dispatches, and that the Colonial Parliament will be immediately summoned.

It is announced that Chief-Justice Chase will attend the approaching commencement at Dartmouth, of which college he is a graduate.

Robinson, the soldier, who saved Secretary Seward's life, has been presented with a farm by Hon. O. B. Mattison.

LOCAL NEWS.

The body of an unknown man, about 28 years old, was found in the water near Fort Hamilton yesterday.

Government gold-bearing bonds were in even more demand yesterday. The Sixes of 1881, and the old issue of Five-Twenties, were purchased freely, mainly through the commission-houses and to fill foreign orders for Saturday's steamers. The 1881s were scarce and decidedly higher. The Five-Twenties were very firm, exhibiting a strong upward tendency. The *Persia*, which arrived on Wednesday, brought much more liberal orders for our national stocks than had been anticipated from the slightly adverse tenor of the published news of the same vessel. These orders are now in process of execution on the greatly reduced supplies in this market, and are leading to a steady rise in the current price of the bonds. The Ten-Forties were in good demand, chiefly for national banking purposes, and were very firm, at 97¼@98, including the accrued interest, amounting to about $2 in coin on every $100 bond, which, with gold at 142, would reduce the net cost of each $100 bond to about $95, on the basis of yesterday's quotations. The old issues of the 7-30 Loan were in fair request at full prices. The third and final series, now in process of distribution, continues in lively demand, the daily average sales thus far this week being $5,562,033, or equal to a weekly aggregate of $33,375,798. Up to Wednesday evening the sales of this last series of the Loan reached $122,017,950, leaving an unmarketed balance of less than $108,000,000, which will probably be closed out by the end of the current month of July.

Produce and Merchandise were in fair demand yesterday. Flour, Wheat, Corn and Pork opened at an advance, but closed heavily. Cotton was less buoyant. Coffee and Sugars were very firm, with more doing. The freight market was rather firmer, but not very active.

The price of Gold was 142@142¼ ℔ cent. yesterday. The Stock market irregular on the Railways; steady on Government Stocks. Money 5 ℔ cent. to the Brokers.

The Transatlantic Express and Steamship Company.—There are few of our readers who will not peruse with very great interest the report, which we publish in other columns to-day, of a partly organized new Atlantic Steamship Company. Aside from any interest in the proposed establishment of an American line for the Atlantic trade, and without being committed to the present scheme, it is safe for us to say that the subject is made peculiarly attractive in this instance by the splendid class of vessels (of *Great Eastern* proportions) it is intended to construct; by the novelty of their architecture, by the proposed innovations in the application of the propelling power, and by the approval which the scheme has elicited from such accomplished navigators as Capt. Gadsden.

Mr. Montgomery Blair.

Men out of place are generally more or less unhappy. Mr. Montgomery Blair, formerly, to the great discontent of the country, Postmaster-General, is the most unhappy specimen of the race we have lately heard from. He lacks naturally the faculty of living in peace with the rest of mankind, and while in the Cabinet of President Lincoln was perpetually at war with the rest of his associates. To such an extent had his quarrelsome propensities made him obnoxious to the general sentiment of the Union party, that his removal was imperatively demanded by large sections of that party as the *sine qua non* of supporting Mr. Lincoln for reëlection. And it was at him that the resolution of the Baltimore Convention, calling for a reconstruction of the Cabinet, was especially aimed.

Mr. Lincoln's extreme tolerance, backed by the efforts of Mr. Seward, resisted all these efforts, and Mr. Blair kept his place for some months afterward. He has ever since felt belligerent even beyond his ordinary wont,—and natural enough for him, he turns to bite the only hand that, in the day of his misfortunes, was stretched forth to aid him. He made a speech, lately, at Hagerstown, Md., devoted exclusively to abuse of Mr. Seward, and to an incendiary and unprincipled attempt to push this country into war with France. After rehearsing a variety of extracts, garbled to suit his purpose, from the diplomatic correspondence of the State Department, Mr. Blair thus proceeds:

> "The missive to France having performed its function for the Emperor there, the State Department employs its organ, the New-York Times, to subserve the purposes of the usurper and maker of thrones here, by advocating his cause before the American people. Three columns and a half of that journal, conducted by Weed and Raymond, well-fed favorites from the drippings of the State and war offices, are employed in arguing away the Monroe doctrine and asserting the lawfulness and justice of the policy of the invader of Mexico. The article is ushered in by an editorial approval, and has the ear-mark of its *cabinet origin*, by putting in the salvo which makes a feature in our Minister, Mr. Bigelow's communication to Napoleon's Minister of State, M. Rouher, as read by him to the legislative body. It has the very tone of our Secretary. It has his diplomatic *cue* precisely as he gave it to Mr. Bigelow."

Montgomery Blair may contest, to his heart's content, any opinion on this or any other subject which he may find in the columns of the Times. We shall not take the trouble even to read what he may have to say. But he shall not, with impunity, as he does in the above paragraph, utter scandalous falsehoods concerning the Times or its Editor. Each branch of his assertion concerning the article referred to, and connecting Mr. Seward with it in any way, is simply false. The Secretary of State neither wrote it nor suggested it, nor gave to its author the slightest hint, directly or indirectly, concerning it, nor did he know anything more of it until he read it in the columns of the Times (if he ever did read it) than Montgomery Blair himself.

Equally false is Mr. Blair's personal reference to the Editor of the Times. Mr. Weed can speak for himself, if he deems it worth his while to do so; but so far as the Editor of this paper is concerned, when Mr. Blair speaks of him as a "well-fed favorite from the drippings of the State and war offices," he simply clothes an impudent falsehood in the language of a low-bred slanderer. At no time, in no manner, directly or indirectly, has the Editor referred to received the hundredth part of a single dollar from either of the departments in question. He has never accepted any office, and has never had occasion, therefore, to whine and snarl when its "drippings" were withdrawn. He has been concerned in no contracts; has never profited in any way or shape from contracts given to others; and stands just as clear from everything which could give Mr. Blair any shadow of excuse for his contemptible calumny, as any man living. If Mr. Blair has ever known, heard or dreamed of anything to the contrary, let him speak, or confess himself what his silence will brand him.

Mr. Blair wound up his speech by attempting to characterize Mr. Seward as a coward, as seeking political elevation, and as courting favor with those who deprecate repudiation of the public debt, in his avoidance of a war with France. The attempt is that of a disappointed demagogue, who will keep his level, in spite of his attempts to cajole President Johnson into renewing his hold upon the "drippings" of a cabinet office.

Bright on Parliamentary Reform—The Hindrances and Drawbacks to Liberal Progress.

Mr. Bright, whose name has so long been identified with the championship of the principles of democracy in England, and with the advocacy of liberty in all countries, has presented himself again at Birmingham as a candidate for reëlection to Parliament. His address is eminently characteristic of the man. Regardless of rank or party, he expresses a hearty contempt of all "trimmers," and speaks in the following terms, in his address to his constituents, of the Punic faith of the Palmerston-Russell Administration on the question of reform:

> "I fear the career of the House which is now about to separate is one which has given you much disappointment. The election of 1859 was caused by the question of suffrage-extension, and was intended to promote an advance, if not a settlement, of that question. The House which was returned at that election has been disloyal to its pledges, and has neglected its first duty.
>
> The administration which in 1859 climbed into office under the pretence of its devotion to the question of Parliamentary reform, has violated its solemn pledges. Its chiefs have purposely betrayed the cause they undertook to defend, and the less eminent members of it have tamely acquiesced in that betrayal. The Ministry have for six years held office, which, but for promises they made, and which they have broken, they could not have obtained possession of even for a day. No Parliament, fairly elected by the nation, would have so treated its constituents, and no administration so treacherous to its professed principles would have escaped instant punishment from a Parliament honestly representing the people."

There can be no doubt that these remarks of Mr. Bright convey a great deal of substantial truth. But no one knows better than he that neither of the great ruling parties has any sincere desire for the extension of what is there known as the Reform movement. Each uses it to serve the occasion, as a shuttlecock, to amuse the people, but neither exercises any real effort to bring about a moderate, much less a radical change, till the force of outside pressure makes it dangerous to the ruling party any longer to trifle with it.

Many sincere British Reformers believe that the last few years have not been favorable to the advancement of their theories. In a country like England, where, except in very unusual cases, such as were witnessed at the period of the Reform and Free Trade conflicts, political feelings are not accustomed to reunite such extremes as here, it is hard to move the masses into any great excitement. Experience shows that political agitation only flourishes there during periods of commercial depression, accompanied necessarily by privation to the multitude. Hard times and the accompanying discontent prove these to be able to effect speedily that which Mr. Bright and the advanced Reformers have failed to accomplish in years of prosperity. During the "cotton famine," when great privations had to be endured, the old cry for "reform" was heard from thousands of hungry throats, but the first return to moderately good times in a measure quelled it.

It should also be borne in mind that the long-formed and deeply-seated convictions of many of the ablest thinkers in favor of the extension of democracy, had been suddenly and violently suspended. It had been the custom for its advocates to point triumphantly to the wonderful advances in all that constitutes real national greatness in this country. But, only two years after the accession of the Palmerston Administration to power, the great civil war broke out, and for a long period, according to the judgment alike of Whigs and Conservatives, the advantages of democracy stood trembling in the balance. It is unnecessary to recall details, but constitutional safeguards were supposed to have been overstepped, and abroad these imaginary encroachments were regarded as necessary concomitants of institutions entirely democratic.

Now, however, the contest has been brought triumphantly to a close, the civil law has resumed its suspended supremacy, and during the whole period the commercial prosperity of the United States has rather increased than diminished. These facts should prove to the people of England that under the completest popular form of government, nations can bear a strain that none of the old monarchies could withstand, and that no country can trust its destinies in better and safer hands than in those of its own people, fully and freely represented.

The British Tory Journals Still Harping on Confederate Valor and Confederate Patriotism.

In the gallant sea-fight between the *Kearsarge* and the *Alabama*, when the latter was sent to the bottom, it will be remembered that nearly all the sympathy of our foreign friends was expended upon the crew of the ship that was whipped, and little praise was left for the gallant conquerors. Capt. Semmes was instantly made a hero, a Confederate Nelson, and toasted, fêted, banqueted, speechified, chaperoned and lionized *ad libitum*; while the modest Capt. Winslow was put quite in the lurch by the discomfited freebooter he had blown out of the water.

Something of this way of paying tribute to valor is to be accounted for by the fact that a British ship, pierced for British guns, and manned by crews from British training-ships, was the beaten one. But, in reality, it was only an exhibition of that chronic prejudice and unfairness which had had a precedent in the foreign commentary upon the battle of the *Monitor* and *Merrimac*, and now has a broad and general display in some foreign views of our grand national victory.

Reluctantly admitting that the American war is ended, and that in the way they had dreaded, some of our foreign exchanges still continue to fall into raptures over the ill-rewarded valor and constancy of the South—their fidelity to principle; their voluntary sufferings and patriotism. This language is an echo of what Buckner claimed—that his soldiers had "now the admiration of the civilized world." He told them they would have "much to forgive and much to endure," and added, with an allusion to the Union, that reflection would "compel even *the people* whom we have so long resisted to concede that justice must have been the basis of the cause which inspired so many acts of heroism, and gave rise to the spirit of self-sacrifice and devotion which you have so often displayed."

History will give the quietus to such assumptions for the benefit of the Secessionists, of all the self-sacrifice, devotion and heroism which the war produced. Granted that the rebel cause was ably maintained, it was the cause of the North that triumphed. Granted that sacrifices were made in the unholy cause of insurrection—were there none in the righteous cause of loyalty? We will risk a comparison of the lives and the treasures voluntarily offered up for the maintenance of the government, with those sacrificed under the juggernaut of rebellion. Long before the draft for the armies had commenced in the loyal States, long before taxes had been levied upon our resources, the South was subjected to a merciless conscription and a tyrannical plunder of property by the Richmond conspirators. Brute force was early applied there to furnish supplies for the rebellion; and it is its results which have been coolly put down by the rebel leaders and the Tory sympathizers, on the score of patriotism.

It is probable that a *perfect* devotion to its cause of so vast a country as the South, might have secured its freedom; and that the recovery of the insurgent regions would seem to show that there could not have been anything like unanimous devotion to that cause. The testimony of thousands of eye-witnesses and participators support this inference. We are told on all hands, and have been, through four years, that the South was now cajoled, now dragooned, into secession; that the majority of her people were long opposed to the project; that they were forced by the rich and powerful minority to take up arms. The logic of facts would appear to strengthen this testimony. During the last year—and especially the last six months of the war—the desertions from the rebel ranks to ours were of astounding proportions, even in spite of the bloodiest penalties constantly applied. It was an exhausting depletion, which of itself would almost have ruined the Southern armies, without active operations against them. Again, wherever our armies penetrated, they found more or less Union men. Sherman, in marching through Georgia and both Carolinas, supplied his army as well and as easily as he could have at Nashville or New-York. The roads were clear, no guerrillas of importance molested him. It was a "holiday" affair. Had the Georgians been devoted to secession, would the roads have been left unmolested, and the farms and corn-fields standing? Could an English army have marched through Massachusetts as Sherman marched across Georgia, from mountain to sea? Would not felled trees have incumbered every path, and graybeards, women and boys lurked, rifle in hand, behind the fences, while broad acres lay waste and smoking, to make a Moscow campaign for the invading columns?

What theory, testimony and inference from facts suggest, is proved by direct testimony of some Confederate leaders. Kirby Smith, before formally disbanding his troops, told them in official orders, that they had anticipated the duty themselves; that they had abandoned their cause and colors, even when victory was possible, and had left him "a commander without an army." Jeff. Thompson declared, in his farewell orders, that the "fault and blame" of the failure of the rebellion rested upon the rebels themselves; that officers and soldiers had disobeyed orders, and despised the laws of the land, and deserted their posts; and that many "farmers have neglected or refused to raise grain, because their patriotism did not equal their love of money." He even declares that, among his soldiers, in their campaigning, "many have forgotten the laws of God, the laws of man, and the laws of war," and can expect no mercy from the government. What do our Tory friends think of such revelations? The truth is, that the fires of devotion to a bad cause could not last in the South, after the people had discoved the fraud practiced upon them, and the folly they had been guilty of themselves.

Our conclusion then is, that those elaborate laudations of the attempt at Southern insurrection, which find favor in the longitude of Greenwich, are not called for on this side of the Atlantic, either by the loyal or the now repentant rebel communities. The folly and crime of secession are fast becoming too apparent to all parties here to require or permit apology, much less eulogium. What interest people may have, on the other side of the water, in fomenting rebellion, in teaching factious resistance to lawful authority, and in stirring up strife against legitimate governments, we do not inquire. One day, however, the seed of dissension and bloodshed they have endeavored to throw into our soil may be found to have been thrown back to their own, to produce bloody fruits of rebellion and disintegration.

Mr. Stanton and Popular Rights.—We cut the following from the *Tribune*:

> "Secretary Stanton seems incapable of comprehending that our country has, or should have, any other law than his arbitrary will. But he cannot remain in office forever; and, when he retires, we hope to have a restoration of the privilege of *habeas corpus* and the supremacy of law; and then we shall hope for a legal scrutiny of some of his many "fantastic tricks," and an adjudication between them and the personal rights they have ruthlessly violated. Meantime, we only wish it to stand on record that we hold his assumptions of power utterly unwarranted and without excuse."

It does stand on record that the *Tribune* has resisted nearly every vigorous proceeding which the government has deemed essential to the prosecution of the war and the suppression of the rebellion. Indeed, the record also perpetuates the *Tribune's* substantial hostility to the war itself,—and to the armed effort to crush the rebellion,—and its distinct indorsement of the essential justice of the rebellion, and of the principles on which it claimed to rest.

We concur in the *Tribune's* desire for a speedy restoration of the *habeas corpus* and the supremacy of civil law; but we do not postpone the fulfillment of our hopes in this regard until the advent of Mr. Stanton's successor. We have no doubt whatever that Mr. Stanton will coöperate with President Johnson in the most prompt and effective cordiality in bringing back these blessings, whenever the President may deem such a restoration consistent with the public safety. And we would much rather trust his judgment on such a point than that of the *Tribune*. They have differed, widely and frequently, on public matters, hitherto; and the result has shown that Mr. Stanton was in the right. He has evinced a resolute and sagacious energy in his administration of the War Department, unsurpassed in this or any other age or country; and while the nation awards to him the highest praise for what he has done hitherto, it extends to him a just and generous confidence in what he may do hereafter.

Burning of the American Museum.—Our reporters give, in another part of this sheet, complete details of the destruction by fire of the American Museum and other valuable buildings. The loss of the large collection of curiosities by this fire, is of national importance. Of course a great deal can be restored with time and money, and for so much there need be no special regret; but there were a great many relics of the Revolution, of the War of 1812, and other peculiar curiosities connected with our national and personal history, which are gone forever.

The rapidity of the fire is a fact that should demand the serious attention of every one concerned in edifices for public use. We presume all ordinary precaution to suppress fire had been taken; but although beginning in the extreme corner, and working against the wind, it was not forty minutes before the vast edifice was untenable, and in less than a hundred minutes its walls were crashing on the pavement, the entire woodwork and all the contents having been consumed. Had the fire occurred at 9 o'clock at night, there would probably have been serious loss of life, however easy and ample might have been the means of egress. Let not the lesson be lost upon the managers of other public resorts.

We believe Mr. Barnum was absent, attending to his duties as a member of the Connecticut Legislature. The blow is a serious one for him; but his inexhaustible energy and fertility of resource will soon repair, to a great extent, the damage to his fortunes. In the meantime he will not lack the cordial sympathy of the million for whose entertainment and instruction he has labored so long and so successfully.

The Detroit Convention and Protection.—Among the resolutions passed by the Detroit Convention is one which reads as follows:

> *Resolved*, That it is the duty of Congress to regulate commerce with foreign nations in such manner as to increase the resources of the government for the payment of the national debt, to promote the independence and prosperity of the government, and to efficiently protect the labor and industry of the people of the United States against the conflicting policy of other Powers.

We do not know whether this is meant as a formal indorsement of the present tariff, as an intimation that native industry ought to have more protection than it now enjoys, or as simply a proposition affirming an abstract principle. In any case, we do not see that much will be gained by the action of the convention in affirming or denying any particular theory of protection or of free trade. The whole question is, in a measure, determined, for this generation, at least, by the revenue necessities of the government. All the protection that the home manufacturer need ask he will get *incidentally*, unless the Ways and Means Committees discover a plan of providing for the public expenditure not at present dreamed of. In this view of the case, we think the commercial men in conference at Detroit need not exercise themselves more than is necessary on the abstract question of Protection.

Widening Fifth-avenue.—Every day's experience shows that within twenty, or even ten years from the present time, easy and safe access to the Central Park will demand a much wider avenue than the one now used for that purpose. It is no uncommon thing even now to see three lines of carriages, in the upper end of Fifth-avenue, going to and returning from the Central Park. The constantly increasing attractions of that magnificent resort, and the rapid increase in the population of the city, render it certain that within the time mentioned the number of vehicles that visit the Park daily will at least be doubled.

It is the part of wisdom to prepare for this state of things in season,—instead of leaving travel there to be blocked up hereafter just as it is now in the narrow streets and lanes of the lower portion of the city. *Why should not Fifth-avenue be at once widened fifty feet, above Forty-fifth-street?* There are very few, indeed scarcely any buildings in the way as yet—not half a dozen in all. The land could be procured at reasonable rates,—the property to be benefited could be assessed for a large portion of the cost, and we should then have an avenue worthy of the city, and of the magnificent park to which it will always furnish the principal approach.

We commend this matter to the attention of our city authorities. They will find nothing they can do more directly conducive to the future beauty and convenience of the most beautiful portion of this great city.

Meat and Competition.—A cotemporary replies thus to our remarks of Wednesday on the food question. Of meat thus:

> "Why accuse a butcher of charging too high prices, when his accuser confesses that he cannot obtain a support in any other way? Will lowering the price of meat increase the supply? Or will a diminution in the profits of the butchers increase the competition between them? Competition, we must never forget, is the only thing that reduces the price of commodities or diminishes the cost of production."

We did not "confess" that *a* butcher could obtain a support in no other way than by charging double profit, but we said that the large butchers set the example and enabled small ones to follow it. If a few are willing to pay *any* butcher double profits that he may live, the majority are not. Besides, were the butchers starving four years ago?

Of milk, the writer says:

> "When will philanthropists and legislators discover that men are better judges of the extent of their wants, and of the proper means of supplying them, than any one else? Every one knows which of their various wants is, at the moment, the most pressing and necessary, and no one else can properly decide this question for them. Philanthropy and government can never permanently supply any of the wants of humanity. They can interfere with the sources of supply, and thus decrease the means of enjoyment. Providence has wisely made it the interest of man to supply the wants of humanity; and experience has fully proven that neither philanthropy nor force can advantageously replace the persevering energy of self-interest. Slavery is a convincing proof of this. Having freed the negro, may we not hope that public attention may now be turned to securing efficiently the freedom of the white man?"

Very true. And precisely because we are urged by many individuals who are judges of their wants, we write on the meat question. The high prices of meat, milk and butter are the result of combination. Does not the writer see that we are aiding those who desire competition? As for the allusion to the negro, what has he to do with the question?

A word about the assertion that stocks in some sections have been run low. The war ended rather more suddenly than was anticipated by the grazing interest, and they were, so far from letting stock become scarce, keeping it up as much as possible, in the expectation of a long war and high prices. Again, buy no meat.

Ice.

New-York, Wednesday, July 12, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In talking about beef, butter and milk, you forget to say anything about ice. Besides, it being three times as high as it ought to be, they don't give weight. An iceman told me the other day that he gave 60 pounds of ice and charged for 100 pounds. I asked why he did not give honest weight. "Well," says he, "that is what we all do." If consumers will only look after their iceman in weighing their ice, they will find that they use the crab-scale in place of the beam and scale. Consumers will find it greatly to their advantage if they will only see that their iceman weighs their ice on the beam and pick. H. C.

Gettysburgh and our Correspondent.—A small weekly newspaper, printed at Gettysburgh, Penn., a place rendered historic by the accident of a battle at its doors, contains a small personal assault upon the gentleman in charge of the Washington bureau of this paper, and who visited Gettysburgh on the occasion of the late celebration as the representative of the Times. For the sake of the reputation of the place, and in compliance with the wishes of the very best and most respectable people there, our correspondent passed by the disgraceful demonstrations personal to himself in silence; he was hospitably and courteously treated by the respectable portion of the population with whom he came in personal contact, and as the efforts of the few rowdies to do him personal violence utterly failed, there is no cause for giving the circumstances in detail, which would only add to a load of odium already too great for the people of the locality to bear—for it so happens that the respectable people of a place always have to bear the blame of the derelictions of a few, and Gettysburgh is no exception to this rule. But it seldom happens that the conductors of the weekly village paper are so ignorant and dishonest as to incite mob violence upon a gentleman who happens to be visiting their village upon a national occasion. Perhaps a few more celebrations in that part of Pennsylvania may educate even such men into decency and comparative intelligence.

The Trade Convention.

Detroit, Thursday, July 13.

The reports of the Transit Committee were taken up.

Mr. Prosser withdrew his report, and moved to add to the report of the majority a resolution asking the Governor of New-York to recommend to the Legislature the enlargement of the locks in the canals of that State.

The resolution was agreed to.

The question coming up on Mr. Littlejohn's resolution for a Niagara Ship Canal at the expense of the General Government, as a commercial and military necessity,

Mr. Mitchell offered a substitute that the canal was demanded, but that under the present condition of the national finances we cannot ask for the construction by the General Government.

This was laid on the table by a vote of 96 to 59.

Mr. Kennedy moved to amend the resolution by striking out the words "military necessity."

This was agreed to and Mr. Littlejohn's resolution, so amended, was agreed to by 123 to 22.

The resolution reported by the Committee on Reciprocity, that the notice given for the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty meets the approval of this convention, was unanimously adopted.

The second resolution in the report, that the convention do respectfully request the President of the United States to enter into negotiations with the Government of Great Britain, having in view the execution of a treaty between the two countries for reciprocity and commercial intercourse between the United States and the several provinces of British North America, including British Columbia, the Selkirk Settlement and Vancouver's Island, upon principles which shall be just and equitable to all parties, and which also shall include the free navigation of the St. Lawrence and other rivers of British North America, with such improvements of the rivers and enlargement of the canals as shall render them adequate for the requirements of the West in communicating with the ocean.

Mr. McChesney offered the following as a substitute:

> *Resolved*, That in the still unsettled condition of some of the States from the rebellion and the state of the finances of the government, as well as the immediate state of our system, any action tending to a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty may wisely and, appropriately be left to the action of the respective governments by which it would be negotiated.

A lengthy debate ensued upon the substitute.

Mr. Tremain, from the Finance Committee, by consent submitted a report on the matters referred to said committee. The resolutions reported were as follows:

> *Resolved*, That it be recommended to the government that in any future readjustment of the tariffs and internal revenue, the burdens of taxation, direct or indirect, may be made to fall as far as possible on the vices and luxuries of the people, thus relieving the laboring and industrial classes.
>
> *Resolved*, That regarding the national debt as a pecuniary obligation most sacred in its character, the convention declares its conviction that all sacrifices will be cheerfully borne that may be necessary to maintain the national credit unimpeached, at all times and under all circumstances; and that every dollar of such debt, principal and interest, can and will be discharged without retarding in the slightest degree, the onward progress of the nation in the career of its prosperity, greatness and glory.

These resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The debate on reciprocity continued until adjournment, and will be resumed to-morrow at 10 A. M. No question was taken.

The Plasterers' Convention.

Pittsburgh, Penn., Thursday, July 13.

The Plasterers' Convention, composed of delegates from the several States of the Union, met to-day. Charles McLean, of Boston, the President, called the convention to order. After the examination of credentials, the President made an able address, and the convention then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, and the following gentlemen were elected; President, Charles McLean, of Boston; Vice-President, David Mahony, of Washington, D. C.; Secretary, Thomas Houlahan, of New-York; Treasurer, Lewis Minton, of Newark, N. J.

Highly encouraging reports were then read until the hour of adjournment.

Collegiate Convention.

Chicago, Thursday, July 13.

In the National Commercial Collegiate Convention to-day, plans for National Telegraphic Institutions, and for the establishment of a National Normal Spencerian Institute, were discussed. Measures were projected for a permanent National organization, to carry forward the general purposes of this convention. At a public meeting in Smith & Nixon's Hall this evening, Rev. Dr. Hatfield, Gen. Garfield, and Prof. McCoy addressed the convention.

Adjutant-Generals' Convention.

Boston, Thursday, July 13.

The Adjutant-Generals in convention to-day make reports showing the number of troops furnished by the following States: Maine, 66,669; killed and died, 22,573; Vermont, 34,490; Connecticut, 54,468; Rhode Island, 25,355; West Virginia, 29,010; Massachusetts, 153,706; New-Hampshire, 33,258; Kansas, 21,948; Pennsylvania, 360,000; Iowa, 72,355.

On motion of Gen. Washburne, it was voted to petition Congress to deliver to each State the flags captured by the regiments of such States.

The members of the convention visit Rhode Island to-morrow, to partake of a clam-bake. On Saturday they will make an excursion to the White Mountains.

Jay Cooke and Parson Brownlow.

Philadelphia, Thursday, July 13.

Jay Cooke has sent to Parson Brownlow Seven-thirties for about half a million in gold. The specie belonged to the Treasury of the State of Tennessee, when Isham G. Harris was its Governor. When the State was captured by the Union troops, Gov. Harris fled, taking the specie along with him. Gen. Upton followed the fugitive rebel. The runaway escaped, but the gold was returned to Nashville. Parson Brownlow decided to convert the gold into United States bonds. This has been done by Jay Cooke, and the bonds forwarded to Nashville.

The Connecticut Legislature and Railroad Commutation.

Hartford, Conn., July 13.

The Connecticut Legislature has just passed a bill compelling railroads in the State not to abolish the commutation system, nor to increase the rate of commuters' fares in a greater ratio than they increase way fares, as they existed July 1.

Cortinas and Gen. Brown.

Cairo, Wednesday, July 12.

The Liberal Mexican Gen. Cortinas has been in consultation with the Federal Gen. Brown, at Brownsville, and it is reported that Cortinas has declared that he will no longer oppose the establishment of the Mexican Empire.

Cortinas had caused much indignation against himself by firing on and capturing the steamer *Belle*, which resulted in the loss of several lives.

Notice in Regard to Freedmen.

Cairo, Thursday, July 12.

The Superintendent of Freedmen at Shreveport has given notice to the planters that they will not be allowed to drive their aged, helpless and infirm slaves from their plantations, as is being practised by those who desire to get rid of them.

Gen. Cox Accepts.—The following is the letter of Gen. Cox, accepting the nomination for Governor of Ohio;

Raleigh, N. C. 28th June, 1865.

Gen. W. B. Woods, President Ohio State Union Convention:

Sir: The note of yourself and Mr. Davis, Secretary of the convention, informing me of my nomination for Governor of Ohio, has just been received.

I have only time now to acknowledge, in the briefest form, my deep sense of the great honor conferred upon me by the convention, and to express, through you, my most cordial agreement with the resolutions passed by them. Be pleased to signify my acceptance of the nomination in such manner as may seem proper to you, and my hope, at no late day, to return home to coöperate with the Union men of Ohio in the approaching political campaign.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX.

Personal.

Miss Augusta J. Evans, of Mobile, author of *Beulah*, *Macaria*, etc., has been spending a few days in the city. Shut up for four years by the blockade she has enjoyed greatly the privileges of the metropolis, and has been the recipient of much attention from well-known *litterateurs*. During her stay Mr. F. B. Carpenter has painted a portrait of her, which is pronounced by competent judges to be one of the best works ever from his easel.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Continuation of the Trial of Miss Harris.

SUBSTANCE OF THE TESTIMONY YESTERDAY

The Story About Mrs. Surratt Being Denied Spiritual Advice.

Complete Vindication of the Secretary of War.

THE PROGRESS OF PARDON.

A Special Agent to Hunt Out Revenue Frauds.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Thursday, July 13.

TRIAL OF MISS HARRIS.

The Court met this morning at the usual hour, and the jury were brought in from the hotel. The room, as usual, was excessively crowded, a great number of ladies being present. Miss Harris entered the courtroom at 10:15 o'clock, lenaing on the arm of Mr. Bradley. Mr. Bradley announced that the testimony for the defence had closed yesterday evening.

Dr. Chas. Nichols, recalled by the prosecution for cross-examination—Witness yesterday expressed the opinion that at certain times between the trial that she was crossed in love, and the commission of the homicide she was insane. Witness based his opinion on his own knowledge of her, the testimony of Dr. Fitch, the Misses Devlin and Mr. Bradley. Witness stated no remarkable incident has occurred with himself to convince him that she was insane. Witness, at the first and second interview he had with her entertained strong doubts of her insanity. Witness was very much impressed with the predominence and susceptibility of her nervous system, her apparent candor and the truthfulness of her statements with respect to herself. The first and second time witness called at the jail Miss H. refused to see him. Witness learned from the guard that she was unwell and in bed. She was suffering with fever and restlessness. At the second visit, in reply to some question relating to that matter, she told witness she was very much indisposed the first time he called, which was the reason she did not see him. It was at her monthly period. On the evening of the day of the funeral of the late President she expressed great apprehension that further violence might be committed by the assassins, and particularly to herself; she was afraid they might get into her room and murder her, or do violence to her. Witness learned from the prisoner that Dr. Fitch had visited her at Chicago, and learned from him that she was suffering with diarrhea. Witness thought she suffered with periodical or paroxysmal mania. The term mania is applied to that form of insanity where the excitement is great and general. The term paroxysmal is applied to that form of mania when the active symptoms recur at sometimes regular periods, between which there is greater or lesser remission of the symptoms of the disease. The effect of this mania is that the mind is excited, the understanding more or less deranged, and the will affected. While under the influence of these paroxysms of mania, which existed, Miss Harris' mind was so far affected as to have violent impulses and to be unable to restrain them, and also to entertain either unfounded views or feelings, or to entertain those that had a foundation with a marked energy, so as to make them appear to her much more important than they would while she was in health. Witness thought if her attention had been directed to give a categorical answer to a question of that kind, she would probably have given a direct one. While under the influence of this paroxysmal mania, she could not control her will. Generally there is nothing within the sphere of human knowledge more uncertain than the duration of one of these paroxysms—each case of disease was in a certain degree a law to itself. Witness had heard all the testimony since Saturday morning. No amount of premeditation and preparation to commit a homicide precludes the idea that it was an act of insanity. Witness thought it equally due to the truth to say, that if there was evidence of the preparation a closer scrutiny should be made in respect to the existence or non-existence of insanity. It was impossible to connect a hypothecal case with a real one. If the facts, in a question stated by Mr. Carrington in regard to arming herself with a pistol and swearing revenge, &c., were proved to the satisfaction of witness, it would not alter the convictions of witness as to the insanity of the act. Witness thought a party to arm herself and swear revenge, &c., under the circumstances, as related by Mr. Carrington in his supposed case, was insane, assuming that a party had armed himself or herself with a pistol, waylaid and shot another party, witness would say if the same facts in that case as in this were proved, he should say the will was so affected as not to be able to control himself or herself and render the acts of the party involuntary. Persons affected as the accused, sometimes pursue one individual or class, while about the same number are indifferent as to who they pursue or attack; such persons act from a motive well defined in their own minds. Some one of the passions are frequently the foundations of the homicide; frequently pure revenge is the cause of homicide by persons of whose insanity there is no doubt. The frequency and duration of those paroxisms of insanity, as in this case, are as varied in the intervals between them as the cases. Question by Mr. Carrington—Doctor, do you think she is a fit subject for an insane asylum? Objected to by the defence on the ground that it had nothing to do with the case. Judge Wylie said the question was as to the responsibility of her acts. He overruled the objection, and the question was not asked. Witness thought the state of her body and mind since the homicide, is calculated to corroborate the truth of the theory that there is a continuous morbid susceptibility to mental disturbance, and that the homicide was an act of insane violence. Witness knew nothing of the state of her bodily health previous to, or at the time of the homicide. Witness could not express a positive opinion from his own observations alone, as to the sanity or insanity at the time of the homicide. Witness formed his opinion from what he had seen of her since the homicide, and from what he heard the other witnesses testify to. The Misses Devlins testified to a great and material change in relation to her mental condition and health immediately following the disappointment. That change, in itself, is a morbid one—a disease. The character of the change was such, immediately upon its occurrence, as to indicate either mental disease or susceptibility of it. She then exhibited from time to time what appeared to be symptoms of actual mental disease. The symptoms to which witness referred were the nervousness and excitability, the loss of sleep, the loss of appetite, the loss of flesh, the change in he, spirits, her mental depression. Those are the principal features of the change first noticed. Dr. Fitch testified to her suffering severely of dysmenorrhœa shortly subsequent to the disappointment. It seems impossible to speak of the symptoms of the disease without speaking of their cause. At this stage of her case witness perceived from the testimony a constitutional susceptibility to mental disturbance from certain causes existing. The manifestations of a particular form of insanity continued from time to time. The continued emaciation, the irregular and insufficient sleep, the depression of spirits, and an occasional outbreak of insane violence of a character that harmonizes with the disease. Those instances of the attack upon Miss Devlin, the effort to leave the house, the cutting of the quilt, was, so to speak, a very natural insane act. Her effort to leave the house at such an unseasonable hour, and in her state of health, connected with the remark which indicated some undefined purpose in regard to her own life, all of these are evidences of insanity, evinced between the disappointment and the homicide; so far as witness understood the circumstances of the homicide, they do not of themselves prove the existence of insanity, but they harmonize with what occurs when an insane person commits a homicide. There appears to have been no effort to commit the act secretly; the first and best opportunity of committing the act was not embraced, as a sane person would have done. There was no effort to escape; there was no effort to palliate the crime, by alleging the provocation; on the contrary she expressed her sorrow and great distress that she had done it. My view, that this is a continuous disease, aside from witness' own knowledge, was based mainly upon the testimony of Mr. Bradley, who testified to many incidents of nervousness and loss of sleep. The words, "susceptibility to mental disturbance" were meant to convey the existence of actual disease. Witness did regard Miss Harris as actually diseased in mind since the disappointment, during the whole period. Witness thought during the period between the disappointment and the homicide she committed acts for which she should be held for legal and moral responsibility. There were other acts which grew out of mental disease, and for which she should not be held responsible. The court here took a recess for fifteen minutes. On reassembling, Dr. Nichols was recalled. By Judge Hughes—Witness was of opinion that this act proceeded from an insane impulse. The manifestation of insanity would most likely occur on seeing the person she thought had disappointed her and had wronged her. Witness thought for an insane person to be responsible for an act, the act must grow out of the insanity; that comparatively few persons are so insane as not to commit many acts for which they are responsible, and for which they should be held responsible. The condition of susceptibility of mental disease still continues in the accused. Witness had cases under his care of an outbreak of paroxysm of insanity once in a month, once in three months, once in six months, or once in a year. From the testimony in this case, witness concluded there were two causes of insanity in this case.

Mr. Bradley here announced the defence would close the case.

Mr. Danenhower recalled for the prosecution.—Witness was examined last Saturday morning. In July, 1863, Mr. Burroughs came into the Fourth Auditor's office and sat by the side of witness. He wrote letters as witness dictated. That was how witness became acquainted with his handwriting. Witness was here shown the assignation letters, and stated he did not believe them to be the handwriting of Mr. Burroughs. He had a very peculiar way of making a capital I. He wrote a large, bold hand. There were no letters which resembled Burroughs' handwriting. The records in the Auditor's office show that Burroughs' leave of absence was for twenty days from 7th of September. Witness thought he left here on the morning of the 10th of September. Witness was almost positive that it was on the 10th of September, and knew it was two or three days after he obtained the leave.

Cross-examined—Mr. Burroughs was absent about ten days a short time before that. It was some time in August. Don't remember the exact date. The letter of Aug. 7, 1863, was in Burroughs' handwriting.

Mr. Bradley here submitted to the jury the two assignation letters and the letter of Burroughs, signed and dated the 7th of August. Burroughs always made his J below the line and his I on the line. Witness thought the only similarity to the figures is in the dates; the six on the letter of Aug. 7 was very imperfect; but he could not see any similarity with the six in the other letters; the three was alike; the word "Chicago" in the assignation letters was much alike the letter of the 11th of February, 1861; was in the handwriting of Burroughs.

Mr. Bradley here submitted this letter to the jury, with the request that they compare it with the letter of Sept. 12, the assignation letter.

Goldsborough Bruff testified that he was an artist and draughtsman; had frequently been called an expert in regard to matters of handwriting; is employed in the Treasury Department. (Witness was here shown the assignation letter of Sept. 8 and 12, and asked to state his opinion whether the letters were written in a feigned or natural hand.)

Judge Hughes objected to this question on the ground that they were asking the witness' opinion, and that he knew nothing about the handwriting of Burroughs. Judge H. thought the proper mode was to ask the witness if he was acquainted with the handwriting of Burroughs. He read, in support of his argument, from 1st Greenleaf on evidence, page 579. In answer to questions by the court as to his abilities as an expert witness, answered that he could imitate any signature. The court decided to follow the general rule, and not allow any one as an expert who had not been engaged in some business where he could acquire knowledge.

John M. Good testified that he resided in Chicago, Ill.; knew Miss Mary Harris; was introduced to her in the Fall of 1863; saw her passing frequently to and from her meals; the witness saw her on the 1st or 2d of January; saw her at a friend's house in Chicago; it was on no particular occasion; it was at the house where Miss Harris was stopping; witness did not see much difference in her manner between now and then, only she was not quite so fleshy and did not seem so cheerful now, and had not as much hair on her head; she was boarding at Mrs. Lacey's, in Monroe-street, the first time witness saw her; the last time witness saw her was the evening before she left for Baltimore; witness did not observe that she was in bad health; the acquaintance of witness with her was very limited; she told witness she was going to Baltimore, and would be back in ten days or two weeks; she did not say in whose company she was going to Baltimore; she made no allusion to Mr. Burroughs at any time during the conversation.

Rev. Dr. John Burroughs, brother of the deceased, testified that he was a clergyman, at present acting as President of the University of Chicago; has been President of the University since 1858; was brother to the deceased; witness' brother resided in Chicago prior to coming to Washington; he came to Chicago in the Spring of 1860; had seen the accused before; could not identify her. The District-Attorney here requested Miss Harris to lift her veil; she did so, and the witness said he caught a glimpse of her features; witness said two persons called on him in September, 1863, one of whom introduced herself to witness as Miss Haris; Miss Harris introduced the other lady to witness; don't remember the name by which she was introduced; after the introduction Miss Harris asked witness if his brother was in Chicago; this was on the 16th; witness replied he was not, that he had been in town, but left for Washington; she produced then one or two letters, and stated she had reason to believe they were written by his brother; witness thought he read one; did not remember if he read the other; one he read was dated Sept. 8; witness here identified the letter; after reading the letter witness told Miss Harris that it was not written by his brother; the handwriting is not only not his, but he could not counterfeit such a handwriting; witness said: "Miss Harris, you have known my brother a good while, and know his handwriting; you must know that is not his handwriting;" said at the date of that first first letter, September 8, my brother was in Washington, while this was a drop-letter dropped in the Chicago Post-office; knew when he left Washington and when he arrived in Chicago. Witness then turned to her and said, "Miss Harris, I wish to know whether in the long time that brother has been acquainted with you he has ever said anything to you, or made any dishonorable proposition to you that justifies you in entertaining such a suspicion." To which she replied that he had not, and continued with considerable feeling to say that he had not, and continued, with considerable feeling, to say that he had always been her truest and best friend, and had never said a word or done an act which was not in the highest honor; she said she much regretted that she had the suspicion, and that it never would have entered her mind, but that it had been suggested by others, and that she could not think who else could have written the letters; and then said that neither the handwriting nor the circumstances had justified her in the suspicion; she then reiterated her regret that she had called on this errand, and requested me never to mention the circumstance to his brother. He promised he would not, with the understanding that the subject would then drop. Witness inquired if he had violated any engagement to her. She disclaimed any such violation of such engagement. Witness understood her to deny the existence of any engagement, but that they had corresponded, and she produced one of his letters. Witness had taught his brother writing; had seen him write a great deal; had written with him, had criticised his handwriting a great deal; he had kept books and made out bills for witness; had corresponded with witness; witness said the two assignation letters were not in the handwriting of his brother; witness' brother arrived in Chicago from Washington on Friday morning, Sept. 11, 1863; it takes thirty-six hours to go from Washington to Chicago; while he was in Chicago he stopped at different places; he left Chicago on the evening of the 15th of September. Witness did not remember any lady making inquiry of him as to his brother. Witness' brother would have been thirty-three or thirty-four in the Spring of the present year. Mr. Wilson here announced the examination in chief of this witness was closed, and the Court adjourned. The cross-examination of Dr. Burroughs will be made to-morrow morning, and the arguments will be commenced and the trial closed on Saturday.

THE STORY ABOUT MRS. SURRATT'S SPIRITUAL ADVISERS.

The statement of a prominent counsel engaged in the late conspiracy trial, which was telegraphed from this city to one of the New-York papers, that spiritual attendants were denied admission to Mrs. Surratt on the day of the execution, until Secretary Stanton had received from them (the spiritual attendants) a promise that they would not on the scaffold proclaim their belief in Mrs. Surratt's innocence, is utterly without foundation in truth. We know some facts which give proof that this statement of a prominent counsel is, to say the least, erroneous. Besides, we were permitted, on the day after the execution, to peruse the official return or report of Gen. Hartranft to Gen. Hancock, from which it appears that immediately after the findings and sentences of the military commission were read to the condemned, Mrs. Surratt requested thct her spiritual advisers be sent for, and Gen. Hantranft, without a moment's delay, forwarded the request, and notified the priests to call at the prison, which they did promptly, and were freely, and at such times as they desired, admitted to the cell of Mrs. Surratt, remaining with her uninterruptedly nearly all the time until the execution took place. The priests were not required to consult with Mr. Stanton as to their motives, nor was there any promise exacted from them by any official.

PARDONS.

One hundred and thirty-five pardons were formally passed upon favorably by the Attorney-General to-day, and now await the signature of the President. About seventy-five petitions were filed, among them one from the rebel Maj.-Gen. J. S. Marmaduke.

SPECIAL AGENT OF THE TREASURY.

Secretary McCulloch has appointed James A. Briggs, of New-York, special agent of the Treasury Department, with orders to report to Commissioner Orton for duty. It is understood that he will be assigned to management of some most important fraudulent return cases in that city.

NATIONAL BANKS AND NATIONAL CURRENCY.

The Associated Press thoughtlessly gives currency to the statement that the number of new National Banks continues to steadily increase, thereby implying that a constant inflation of the currency is constantly going on by new issues of national currency. The public should remember that the National Banks now being organized, except in the Southern States, are State banks adopting the national system. Ninety such banks are now in process of conversion and the amount of capital authorized under the National Bank Act is exhausted for all the Northern States save Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa. The certificates of these Banks in process of conversion is in all cases withheld until they have complied with the requirements to reduce their circulation, inasmuch as some of the banks under State laws have been allowed $2 of circulation to $1 of capital, and as the National Bank Act limits the circulation to 90 per cent. of the capital at the outside, it follows that the bank note circulation is actually decreasing instead of increasing.

THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

The government has sent an officer to Andersonville, Ga., to make a special investigation into the brutal and inhuman treatment of Union prisoners during the war, with the view of bringing to trial, before a military commission, the rebels who had charge of our soldiers when the barbarous treatment was practised. Some of the guilty parties are already in the custody of the government.

THE SUBSISTENCE BOARD.

The board for examination of officers of the Subsistence Department for the Second District dissolved to-day. This board has been in session in this city, Baltimore and Philadelphia since December 1, 1864, and according to the official records, has done more business than all other similar boards combined. The officers comprising the board were Lieut.-Col. G. H. Wood, Lieut.-Col. J. G. Crane and Capt. S. C. Greene, who have been ordered to other stations.

RESIGNATION OF MR. HOLLOWAY.

Hon. D. P. Holloway, Commissioner of Patents, sent to-day to the Secretary of the Interior his resignation, to take effect immediately, if his place can be filled without delay or inconvenience. No action has been taken on the resignation, nor has the name of a successor been mentioned.

THE ASSASSINS.

Up to 7 o'clock this evening no order had been received by Gen. Hartranft, commander of the Military Prison, for the removal of the convicted assassins—Mudd, O'Laughlin, Arnold and Spangler.

IMITATION LIQUORS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued an order suspending former regulations, which required the assessment and collection of taxes on imitation whiskies, brandies, gins, &c., and hereafter such taxes will not be collected, unless on specific orders from Washington.

A GIFT TO THE COUNTRY.

Green Smith, son of Gerritt Smith, and lately an officer of the Fourteenth New-York Heavy Artillery, sends to Secretary McCulloch a check for $409 14, money received by him as pay for his services, it being the desire of his father that he should give his services to the government in its hour of need.

POSTMASTER AT CLEVELAND.

George C. Benedcit, Editor of the Cleveland *Herald*, was to-day appointed Postmaster of that place, *vice* Edwin Cowles, who has filled the office for the past four years.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVALS.

Among the distinguished arrivals in the city within the past few days, are Ex-Gov. Tod, of Ohio; Ex-Congressman Galloway, of the same State; Senator Morgan and Congressman Darling, from New-York, and Major-Gen. Geary, of Pennsylvania.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

Washington, Wednesday, July 13.

SANITY OF MISS HARRIS.

Dr. Nichols, Superintendent of the Government Insane Asylum, was recalled to-day by the prosecution in the Mary Harris case. He had yesterday expressed the opinion that at certain periods between the time that she was crossed in love and the killing of N. K. Burroughs, she was insane; and he now entered into explanations on that subject, repeating that the homicide was of insane violence.

Rev. Dr. Burroughs, brother of the deceased, was put on the stand, and testified positively that the letters inviting a meeting at an assignation house were not in his brother's handwriting. Miss Harris had called upon him in Chicago about the authorship of these letters, and during this interview the Doctor said: "Miss Harris, I ask you whether in the long time that my brother has been acquainted with you he has ever said anything dishonorable to you that justifies you in entertaining such a suspicion of him?" To which she replied that he had not, and continued with considerable feeling to say that he had always been her truest and best friend, and had never said a word or done an act which was not in the highest honor.

The trial will probably end this week.

PARDONS.

President Johnson to-day granted pardons to about 125 persons, of which 75 were Virginians, on the recommendation of Gov. Peirpoint.

CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY.

It is understood that the Attorney-General has recently furnished an opinion to the effect that the President has not the power to appoint a commission to decide claims for the large amount of cotton captured at Savannah, Mobile, Charleston, Wilmington, &c.; but that applicants must seek relief in the mode prescribed by the law in regard to captured and abandoned property; and also that all property turned over by the military authorities to the Treasury agents must be regarded and treated in the same manner.

ADMIRAL DAHLGREN.

The Secretary of the Navy has addressed a letter to Rear Admiral Dahlgren, in which he says;

"The termination of the rebellion and the cessation of hostilities, which rendered necessary the reduction of the South Atlantic Squadron and the consolidation, involved your detailment. In relieving you from a command which you have conducted with ability and energy for two years, the Department takes the occasion to express to you its appreciation of your services and the services of those who have been associated with you in the efficient blockade of the coast and harbors at a central and important portion of the Union, and in the work of repossessing the forts and restoring the authority and supremacy of the government in the insurgent States."

RETIREMENT OF MR. HARRINGTON.

Mr. Harrington, to-day, was relieved from his position as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. He will leave on the 9th of August for Switzerland, as Minister to that republic. The Assistant Secretaries now are W. E. Chandler and John F. Hartley. W. H. Hunt, for many years principal Warrant Clerk, succeeds Mr. Hartley as Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, and B. F. Retonhouse succeeds John A. Graham as Chief Clerk of the Register's office, as Mr. Graham has recently been appointed Assistant Register of the Treasury.

Discovery of Silver Mines Near Denver.

Denver, Thursday, July 13.

Extensive and rich silver mines have recently been discovered fifty miles west of this city, at the foot of Snowy Range. Hundreds of assays show from $80 to $300 per ton. There is great excitement here and in the mountains. Hundreds of persons are out there beyond the Snowy Range on Snake River.

THE NATIONAL LOAN.

Over Four Millions Taken Yesterday.

Philadelphia, Thursday, July 13.

Jay Cooke reports subscriptions to the Seven-thirty Loan to-day to the amount of $4,103,100, including the following:

First National Bank, Norfolk, Va.	$500,000
First National Bank, Wheeling, Va.	100,000
Third National Bank, St. Louis	150,000
First National Bank, Newark, N. J.	100,000
First National Bank, Baltimore	100,000
Third National Bank, Baltimore	50,000
First National Bank, Plumer, Penn	100,000
Second National Bank, Providence	70,000
New-York County National Bank	100,000
Merchants National Bank, Boston	200,000
National Bank of the Republic, Boston	250,000
Brewster, Sweet & Co., Boston	150,000
Spencer, Vila & Co., Boston	100,000
Henry Clews & Co., New-York	100,000

Number of individual subscriptions 2,870.

ANOTHER HORRIBLE OUTRAGE.

A Young Girl Brutally Ravished.

Boston, Thursday, July 13.

A child named Alice Burns, who attended a pic-nic in Weston yesterday, was seduced away from her young companions and brutally ravished by three ruffians, aged from seventeen to twenty-two years, named Richard O. Baine, Robert Lambert and John McGuerney. The scoundrels have been arrested, and, it is to be hoped, will be severely punished. Alice, after the perpetration of the horrible deed, was discovered by her friends in a perfectly insensible state. She still remains in a very critical condition.

FROM NICARAGUA.

Arrival of the Morning Star.

The steamship *Morning Star*, Capt. Horatio Nelson, arrived at this port this forenoon. The *Morning Star* left Greytown, Nic., July 5, with 772 passengers, who left San Francisco by the *Moses Taylor* on the 13th of June. July 10, lat. 28 deg. 10 min. N., long. 79 deg. 38 min. W., passed a large bark-rigged screw steamer bound north; also brig *D. M. Jobson*, of Boston, and a bark showing Spanish colors.

July 11th, 8 P. M., passed a brig rigged screw steamer bound North.

On the night of Sunday, July 9, Carysfort Light was not lighted from 10 P. M. to 11 P. M.

We are indebted to G. A. Fuller, Purser, for favors.

IMPORTANT FROM CANADA.

The Colonial Parliament to be Immediately Summoned to Consider Dispatches from the Home Government.

Quebec, Thursday, July 13.

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday.

It is rumored that Lord Monck has received important dispatches, and that Partiament will be immediately summoned.

C. A. Seward is here, and dined with the Governor-General last night.

From Fortress Monroe.

Fortress Monroe, Tuesday, July 11.

The steamers *Illinois* and *Empire City*, which sailed with the Texas Expedition, arrived here last night via New-Orleans, with a number of refugees and discharged troops from Louisiana regiments. They sailed for New-York to-day.

The steamers *Robert Morris* and *Andrew Harder* passed by here to-day with troops bound to Baltimore.

The steamer *T. C. Cahill* arrived this afternoon from City Point, with the "log house" used by Gen. Grant while engaged in the operations with his army around Petersburgh.

The *Cahill* sailed for Philadelphia this afternoon via the Delaware and Chesapeake canal. It is the intention of Mr. Geo. H. Stewart, to whom the log house has been presented, to place it in one of the public squares in Philadelphia.

The mail steamer *Thomas Colyer*, en route from Washington to Richmond, broke down last evening near Point Lookout. The mails and passengers were transferred to the steamer *Charleston*, which arrived here at noon and soon left for Richmond.

The Twenty-first Pennsylvania Regiment, from Lynchburgh, and the Thirteenth Ohio, from Richmond, are en route for their homes to be mustered out of service.

The Balfour, U. S., hospitals at Portsmouth are closed. The last of their patients were sent to the United States General Hospitals at Hampton yesterday. The steamers *Hatteras* and *Albemarle* have been placed on the route between Norfolk and New-York, leaving each place every Wednesday.

Arrived propeller *Shetucket*, from New-York; steamer *Maryland*, from Richmond; schooner *R. W. Brown*, Morehead City; and schooner *J. Ponder, Jr.*, from New-York.

Fortress Monroe, Wednesday, July 12.

The steamer *Hero*, of Jersey, arrived to-day from Richmond with 129 sick soldiers from the Twenty-fourth Army Corps in charge of Dr. Elliott.

The steamer *Ella* has arrived from Baltimore and sailed for Cherrystone.

The schooner *W. A. Ellis* has been discharged from the service.

All the abandoned property in and around Norfolk and Portsmouth has been turned over to the Freedman's Bureau.

Cotton is daily arriving at Norfolk from North Carolina.

The steamer *Hatteras* sailed from Norfolk to-day for New-York.

A daily steamer will hereafter run between this place and Cherrystone Inlet, leaving here at 10 A. M.

Steam vs. Muscle.

Poughkeepsie, Thursday, July 13.

A novel race will take place here to-morrow afternoon between a newly-invented steam wagon and James B. Bensley, the celebrated American pedestrian, on the racecourse at Bull's Head, one mile east of Poughkeepsie. The track is half a mile long. It is agreed that the wagon must clear the course twice to Bensley's once, or the man will be declared the winner. After this race is ended the wagon will be matched against a celebrated Dutchess County trotting horse, mile heats, best three in five.

Another Railroad Strike.

Chicago, Thursday, July 13.

The miners and railroad laborers on the Lake Superior region struck for higher wages yesterday. They took possession of the railroads and allowed none but passenger trains to run. The demands of the strikers were acceded to by the Marquette and Mining Railroad Company. The Peninsula Company refuse to yield. Considerable excitement prevails. A detachment of fifty soldiers left here this morning for the scene of disturbance.

Movements of Chief Justice Chase.

Boston, Thursday, July 13.

Chief Justice Chase, who is a graduate of Dartmouth College of the class of 1826, and is now the youngest member of his class, and who is now on a visit to his daughter, Mrs. Senator Sprague, of Rhode Island, will attend the commencement at Dartmouth on the 18th, 19th and 20th insts. The fact that the Chief Justice has just returned from a tour of observation through the Southern States, will add to the interest of his presence.

Found Drowned.

Fort Hamilton, Thursday, July 13.

The body of a man, about 28 years old, was found here to-day, and an inquest was held by Justice Bennett. Deceased had dark hair, good teeth, and no clothing, and is supposed to have been recently drowned. Verdict according to the facts.

Fire in Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, Thursday, July 13.

O. S. Murray's soap factory, No. 7 Genesee-street, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $8,000; insurance $2,000. Cinsmester's carriage and wagon factory, immediately adjoining, was damaged to the extent of $3,000; partly insured.

Arrival of a Pacific whaler.

New-Bedford, Thursday, July 13.

The bark *Islander*, Capt. Cash, arrived here to-day from Talcahuan, Pacific Ocean, April 25, with 1,000 barrels sperm oil, 400 barrels whale oil, and 3,000 pounds bone. She had previously sent home 1,200 barrels sperm, and 150 barrels whale oil, and 1,800 pounds bone.

Olivet College, Michigan.

This college may not be so well known as some of our older and Eastern Colleges, but it has a history and a growth, which give promise of a brilliant future. It is located in the quiet and beautiful village of the same name, easily accessible, and distinguished for the intelligent and Christian morality of its citizens. Its annual commencement and examination exercises occurred during the last week of June, and were of a highly intellectual and attractive character.

Rev. Dr. Duffield, of Detroit, addressed the Society of Inquiry on his favorite topic, "The Millennium," taking the position that the grand consummation is not to be realized till Christ's second advent, and then the Jews are to return to their native land, and the nations gathered.

Rev. Dr. Haven, of the Chicago Theological Seminary, addressed the Literary Societies on the "Actual and Ideal of Life,"—a most timely and commendable effort, securing hearty approbation and applause.

The subjects presented on commencement day were "Barbarism and Civilization," "The Guidance of Life," "Our National Prospects," "The Mission of Sorrow," "Rome and America," "Echoes of History," "Great Leaders in the Christian Democracy." They showed fine scholarship and were spoken with impressive effect. The week was a most interesting one, culminating as it did in the commencement exercises.

Degrees were conferred upon members of the senior class.

The honorary degree of D. D. was conferred on upon Rev. G. A. Coney and Rev. John Spaulding, of New-York.

To those seeking a thorough classical course and economy of expense, no institution in the land holds out stronger inducements than Olivet College, of Michigan. We ought to add that a prominent feature of the exercises was the inauguration of Rev. A. T. Morrison, as President, and his very able and appropriate inaugural.

A Harvest of Gold.—The following is the official report of all the American gold received at the United States mint and its branches, from our first gold discoveries down to June 30, 1864:

California	$556,718,873 11
Colorado	9,783,071 23
North Carolina	9,121,397 03
Georgia	6,909,375 27
Oregon	6,142,433 84
Idaho	2,308,385 07
Virginia	1,558,874 41
South Carolina	1,352,969 44
Alabama	198,330 08
Tennessee	81,406 75
Utah	78,509 14
Nevada	66,208 42
New-Mexico	63,023 53
Washington	38,799 55
Arizona	29,650 84
Vermont	298 60
Dakotah	7,858 88
Other sources	202,773 97
Total	$597,187,734 21

A Card from Mr. Landan.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of Monday, July 10, you give what purports to be an abstract of an affidavit of mine in connection with the report of the proceedings represented as having been commenced against Col. Baker, Chief of the Government Detective Force, for alleged false imprisonment, assault and battery, &c. In this abstract of my affidavit, I am made to appear as having charged that "the sum of $120,000 was divided in Marcus Cicero Stanley's office in four equal parcels—one to Peter Riley, one to James Hughes, one to Theodore Allen and one to Mr. Stanley."

In so far as this statement is concerned, I beg leave to say that I did not know and could not have charged that any money was divided in the manner referred to; or that any money was available to be so divided. Furthermore, I beg leave to state that I never was present at any division of money between Mr. M. C. Stanley and Mr. Theodore Allen, and that I do not personally know that any such division ever took place.

WM. C. LANDAN.

Widen Broadway.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In view of the great travel passing through Broadway, in the vicinity of the Astor, St. Paul's, etc., and from the fact of the destruction of Barnum's Museum, would it not be well for the city authorities to widen Broadway, from Park-row to Fulton streets, say some ten to fifteen feet, and thereby promote travel.

Yours truly, A CITIZEN.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price Five Cents. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the Semi-Weekly Times has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "Semi-Weekly Record," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

Terms.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club rates.

Atlantic White Lead and Linseed Oil Co-
Manufacturers of Pure White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Glass-Makers' Red Lead, &c.
Also, Linseed Oil, Raw, Boiled and Refined.
For sale by druggists and dealers generally, and by
ROBERT COLGATE & CO., General Agents,
No. 287 Pearl-st., New-York.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair
will restore Gray Hair to its ORIGINAL COLOR, STRENGTHENS and PROMOTES the growth of the WEAKEST HAIR; stops its falling out in three days; keeps the head clean, cool and healthy; can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; THE BEST HAIR DRESSING EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC; it is recommended and used by the first medical authority. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway. I assure all persons the above preparation will do all that is claimed for it.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

At Old Prices, Wedding Cards, French and English Note Paper, Monograms, Silver Door-Plates, Seals, &c. EVERDELL'S elegant styles, No. 302 Broadway, New-York.

Second-Hand Safes,
In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway.

A Raid.—Now is the time to commence using Dutcher's Lightning Fly-killer and keep the house clear of flies all Summer. Sold by all Druggists.

Burke, of No. 469 Broadway, and No. 154 Fulton-st., is selling his stock of Summer Hats at greatly reduced prices.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Ladies for the country, if you wish Boots and Shoes for yourselves and families, buy them at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine,
No. 508 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson, No. 625 Broadway, Lock-stitch Sewing Machine and Button-hole Machine.

Howe Sewing-Machine Company—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, No. 629 Broadway, New-York.

Marsh's Truss Institute, No. 222 Broadway, (Museum Building.)—Trusses, shoulder braces, silk elastic abdominal belts, silk elastic stockings, &c., carefully applied and satisfaction guaranteed.

Astonishing Effects are produced upon the nervous system and the animal spirits, by the very first dose of BIOKRENE. It removes depression and renews hope. It acts delightfully upon the stomach, the nerves and the brain. It seems to infuse new life into every organ. Depot No. 28 Dey-st. Sold by all Druggists.

Dr. Von Eisenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
AESTHETICO-NEURALGICON,
THE CELEBRATED APPARATUS FOT THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH, LUNGS, THROAT, HEART AND CONSUMPTION,
may be consulted at his residence,
No. 816 Broadway.

MARRIED.

Cuddy—Jesup.—On Wednesday, July 12, at Westport, Conn., by Rev. Henry Jesup, Mr. Edward H. Cuddy, of New-York, and Miss Louise H. Jesup, daughter of Francis W. Jesup, Esq., of Westport. No cards.

Gussner—De Frees.—On Tuesday, July 11, by Rev. Dr. Hiscock, Mr. Andrew Gussner and Mrs. Julia Naomi De Frees, both of this city.

McKenzie—Gray.—At the Church of the Holy Cross, Warrensburgh, on Wednesday, July 12, by Rev. Robert Fulton Crary, Gerard L. McKenzie, of New-York City, and Emily, eldest daughter of Gen. Thomas S. Gray, of the former place.

Sargent—Biglow.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 11, by Rev. H. M. Gallaher, Charles Sargent and Adda B., daughter of Lucius Biglow, Esq. No cards.

DIED.

Chapman.—At Hartford, Conn., on Thursday, July 13, James D. Chapman, long connected with the Mansion House, Brooklyn.

His funeral will take place at the residence of A. F. Hastings, Esq., Asylum-st., Hartford, on Saturday, the 15th inst., at 3 P. M.

Green.—In this city, on Thursday, July 13, John N. Green, aged 73 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 265 6th-av., this day, (Friday,) at 3 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Palmyra, N. Y.

Harbeck.—On Wednesday morning, July 12, Louisa Jane, relict of Henry Harbeck.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 87 Madison-av., on Friday, July 14, at 2 P. M.

Heston.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, July 13, of apoplexy, Rev. Newton Heston, in the 41st year of his age, late Pastor of the State-st. Congregational Church.

Funeral services at the church on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family, Atlantic Lodge No. 50, I. O. of O. F., and the Masonic fraternity, as well as the members of the I. O. of O. F. generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Philadelphia and Newark papers please copy.

Hemmer.—On Thursday, July 13, John Hemmer, aged 37 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 77 Bedford-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

Sprague.—On Wednesday, July 12, Charles Edwin, only child of Charles G. and Anna M. Sprague, aged 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 252 West 31st-st., on Friday morning, at 9½ o'clock.

Spratt.—On Thursday, July 13, Wm. C. Spratt, in the 66th year of his age.

Funeral will take place from his late residence, Newtown, L. I., on Sunday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ English papers please copy.

Taylor.—At Westport, Conn., on Saturday, July 1, Sally, relict of Dan. Taylor, Esq., in the 78th year of her age.

Whelan.—On Wednesday, July 12, Mrs. Martha Whelan, relict of the late Rev. Daniel Whelan, in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Friday,) at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 194 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW-YORK CITIZEN,
FOR SATURDAY, JULY 15.
A LIVELY NUMBER!
CONTENTS:
THE CAPITOL CITY: DOES IT REPRESENT US?
SKETCHES OF SEVENTEEN EXECUTIONS THAT I HAVE WITNESSED. By George Alfred Townsend, the correspondent.
THE JOURNALIST, a searching review of the serial and daily press.
SONG OF KING PESTILENCE. By Miles O'Reilly.
MY INCORRIGIBLE CORRESPONDENT, a Celtic-American story.
FIELD SPORTS, BREECH LOADERS vs. MUZZLE LOADERS—ANGLING, ITS IMPLEMENTS, ETC.
DOINGS OF AN UNCOMMON SCOUNDREL.
MILES O'REILLY vs. MRS. GRUNDY—$30,000 REWARD AND LIBEL DAMAGES $500,000!
CASE OF ISAAC V. FOWLER—A PLEA FOR PARDON.
GOV. FENTON ABOUT TO SET THE GUILLOTINE IN MOTION.
THE COMMON LAW ABOLISHED BY JUDGEMENT.
POEMS, PERSONALITIES, AND PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.
A "LIVE" PAPER. ORIGINAL IN EVERY LINE.
For sale by all news dealers in city and country.
C. G. HALPIN, Editor.
Thomas McGrath, Publisher.

TRIAL, CONVICTION AND EXECUTION OF THE ASSASSINS.
PETERSON'S IS THE ONLY COMPLETE AND UNABRIDGED EDITION ISSUED.
It contains the whole of the suppressed evidence, as well as special Judge-Advocate Bingham's argument complete and entire; as well as a full account of the execution, &c. Full of illustrations. Price 50 cents a copy.
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METALLIC ARTIFICIAL LEGS.
WEIGHT....... { Below the knee, 3½ to 4 pounds.
Above the knee, 4 to 5 pounds.
Cork-lined, covered with flesh-colored leather, with rubber joints, and without cat-gut cords or spiral springs. It is self-adjusting, makes no noise, does not get out of order, is cheaper and lighter, and will last longer than the wooden legs, and is worn with ease and comfort. A real blessing to everybody so unfortunate as to need an artificial leg.
Send for a pamphlet.
J. W. WESTON,
Office and Salesroom No. 706 Broadway, New-York.

Read Saturday's *Times*.

AN ENTIRELY NEW INVENTION IN DENTISTRY.
Dr. LEVETT'S "PATENT" in COMBINATION with a gold web and rubber base for artificial teeth. It forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced, occupying but half the space in the mouth heretofore deemed indispensable, while its adhesion is perfect. No. 777 Broadway, opposite Stewart's.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other soaps, constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st.

$5,000—ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP.
$5,000—Union Mutual Insurance Scrip.
$5,000—Great Western Insurance Scrip.
$5,000—Orient Mutual Insurance Scrip.
For sale by
WM. C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine-st.

RELIEF AFFORDED WHERE MEDICINES FAIL.—From various causes the bowels do gravitate: and this displacement causes costiveness, rupture, pain in the back, abdomen and chest, a sinking, dragging, hollow feeling about the stomach, in both male and female; all female diseases—falling of the womb, &c. Medicines cannot replace this fallen viscera, but relief can be had by using one of SHERWOOD'S SUPPORTERS. To this all physicians will agree. Abundant testimonials at the Office, No. 545 Broadway. Send for a circular.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer AMERICA, and for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer EDINBURGH, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 15th day of July, at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9:30 A. M.; Stations E and F, 9:15 A. M.; Station G, 9 A. M.
JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS.
New Styles, Two, Three, Four, Five, to Two Hundred Dollars a set, for sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FINE GOLD WATCH-CHAINS,
New styles, from Twenty-five to Three Hundred Dollars each, for sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS—NEW STYLES,
Three, Five, Eight, Ten, to Five Hundred Dollars a set, for sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GOLD HUNTING WATCHES,
From SIXTY to FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

DR. SHERWOOD'S TRUSS IS THE only one that can be used in bed or at business, without pain. Abundant testimonials at the office, No. 545 Broadway.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.—KNOX, THE hatter, whose establishment, on the corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., was destroyed by fire, will for the present be located at No. 533 Broadway, under the Prescott House.

HOWE'S PREMIUM STANDARD SCALES —Howe's Army Scale—the best Scale in use.
HOWE & BOUVIER,
No. 194 Broadway.

JAQUES' "FAMOUS RAVEN'S WING BLACKING."—Send your orders to any wholesale house, or to GEO. JAQUES & Co., 162 Broadway.

President Johnson's Policy.

A letter in the Columbus (Ohio) *State Journal*, said to be semi-official in its character, thus states the leading points in the political creed of President JOHNSON:

"The true key to the President's proclamation is that he holds the doctrine that the so-called acts of State secession are null and void, and all acts done in pursuance thereof, and hence that all offices held under rebel authority can be declared vacant by the military authority of the President of the United States on the quelching of the rebellion.

Further, that the State constitutions and laws in force at the date of the pretended secession, having been held in abeyance during the war, remain in full force and effect, as they originally stood before they were changed, and subjected to recognize rebel authority. Therefore, his proclamations recite, "That, whereas, the fourth section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States declares that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government," therefore, he, as President of the United States, proceeds to put in motion the machinery that may enable the legal loyal voters of the State to set in operation again the civil government, referring back to the date of the so-called ordinance of secession, to ascertain who are the legal voters of the State. However, by his authority as commander-in-chief of the army, he prevents the rebel legal voters from exercising the right of suffrage by requiring the test-oath set forth in the amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1865. By this action he enfranchises no one, but, by virtue of his pardoning power, prescribes the condition on which a legal, loyal voter of the State may exercise his preëxisting right of suffrage, by acknowledging the authority of the Government of the United States, without which oath he is no voter under the constitution and laws.

President JOHNSON believes that neither himself nor Congress has any constitutional right to create a voter; but that power the people of the several States composing the Federal Union have *rightfully* exercised from the origin of the Government to the present time. (See proclamation.)

It by no means follows, as some argue, that if the States are as they were *ante bellum*, that the officers whom President JOHNSON has displaced, are the legitimate State Government that acknowledged no *legitimate* State Government that acknowledged rebel authority and resisted the paramount authority of the Constitution of the United States by armed rebellion; which forfeits the right of these officers to hold office, but not the right of the legal loyal voters of the State to choose other officers who may bring their State again into "proper practical" relations to the Government of the Union. In the beginning of the war, this principle was fully recognized by every department of the government in reference to Virginia, when PEIRPOINT was elected Governor by the legal, loyal voters, and Messrs. CARLISLE and WILLEY admitted as United States Senators, long before West Virginia was separated from the balance of the State.

President JOHNSON, in his proclamations, has not wiped out any State Constitution or laws that the United States ever recognized; he has merely ejected the rebel usurpers of office, acknowledging nothing that did not exist previous to the so-called secession. Taking up the old State Constitution and laws as they existed then, he gives the loyal people an opportunity of filling the offices with loyal men. Slavery fell with the operations of the laws of war, and the people are duly notified that it cannot be resurrected; but the President had no more power to confer the right of suffrage on negroes than to prescribe that minors of 13 or women should vote, contrary to the old State Constitution and laws.

Letter from Ex-President Buchanan.

The following letter from Ex-President BUCHANAN was read on the Fourth of July, at the celebration of the day by the Democrats of Harrisburgh, Penn.:

WHEATLAND, NEAR LANCASTER, July 2, 1865.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your kind invitation to unite with "the Democracy of Harrisburgh and vicinity" in celebrating the approaching anniversary of our National Independence, and regret to say I shall not be able to enjoy this privilege.

On this hallowed anniversary let us rejoice that, through the intervention of Divine Providence, peace has once more returned to bless our land. Our joy, however, will be tinged with a cloud of sorrow for the loss of our kind-hearted and distinguished President by a diabolical crime, and this too, at the very moment which, by wise clemency, he was about to convince the world that peace has its triumphs as well as war.

I am gratified to observe that everywhere throughout the State the old Democratic party is renewing the energies of former years. It can never die while the Constitution and Union shall live. It will be a bright and glorious day for the people of the country—and this will surely come, though at my advanced age I may not live to see it—when the well-tried and time-honored principles of democracy, as expounded by JEFFERSON and JACKSON, shall regain the ascendancy in the administration of the Federal Government.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

A CURIOUS QUESTION.—IMPORTANT TO REBEL SOLDIERS.—It appears that between the surrender of Gen. LEE and the issuance of President JOHNSON's proclamation of amnesty, dated May 29, 1865, a great number of Confederate soldiers and others subscribed to the oath as defined by Mr. LINCOLN, December 8, 1863. Such persons were of three classes: Those who did not belong to the classes excepted by Mr. LINCOLN, nor are among the classes now additionally excepted by President JOHNSON; secondly, those who were not excepted by President LINCOLN, but do belong to the additional classes excepted by President JOHNSON—(for example, those falling under the $20,000 clause;) and thirdly, those who were excepted by President LINCOLN, and are, of course, now again denounced as excepted by President JOHNSON.

Since the emanation of President JOHNSON's proclamation, the question arises, what effect has this new proclamation upon those who had already (before its emanation) complied with the conditions of the old? Is any further action now required of either of the three classes mentioned?

It is officially decided—upon reference of the question—that those of the first class who were not excepted by either proclamation and took the oath under the first, need to take no further steps; those of the second class, however, who, not excepted by the first proclamation, are excepted by the new, though they may have taken the oath under the proclamation of December, 1863, must now take the oath again, and forward the prescribed special application for pardon, under President JOHNSON's proclamation of May 29, 1865, &c.—*Raleigh, N. C., Progress.*

A NOTABLE RELIC OF THE OLDEN TIME.—R. C. HOPKINS, Deputy United States Surveyor-General, has presented to the Society of California Pioneers, a curious relic of the olden time, in the shape of a letter from Don PEDRO FAGES, Governor of the province of California, to Don JOSEF ARGUELLO, Comandante of the presidio of San Francisco, in relation to the first American ship that visited this coast. The translation of this letter is as follows:

[*Confidential.*]—On the arrival at the port of San Francisco of a vessel named the *Columbia*, which is said to belong to Gral WANGHENGTON (Gen. WASHINGTON,) of the American States, under the command of JOHN KENDRICK, which sailed from Boston in September, '87, with the view of discovering and examining the establishments that the Russians have on the northern coast of that peninsula, you will cause the same to be secured, together with her officers and crew, directing that discretion and care be used in performing this duty, using in the execution of the same the small boat that you have in your possession, and doing the same with any other foreign and suspicious vessel, giving me prompt notice of the same.

God preserve your life many years.

PEDRO FAGES.

SANTA BARBARA, May 13, 1789.
DON JOSEF ARGUELLO.
—*San Francisco Alta California.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS

These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mule carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

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OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.
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A large stock always on hand at
LOWER PRICES
than any other establishment in the city.
A. KLABER'S MANTLE WORKS,
No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Cut this out.

THE AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY, No. 2 Leroy-place and No. 53 Prince-st., prints under contract, to the order of the Office of Internal Revenue, all kinds of stamped blank forms for checks, check-books, bills of exchange, drafts, promissory notes, bills of lading, bills of sale, certificates, brokers' notes, original process, passage tickets, pawner's checks, powers of attorney, proxies, protests, warehouse receipts, weighers' returns, satisfactions of judgments, Sheriffs' returns and receipts for money or property, &c.
WM. P. COE, Treasurer,
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will receive orders from parties desiring stamped blanks of any kind, and have them executed by the company, under the supervision of the Stamp Agent of the United States Treasury Department.

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The advantages of this elegant chemical preparation are great saving of time, cleanliness of application, smallness of quantity required, and the prevention of waste, dust and its destructive consequences. Further, it ultimately produces a pure metallic coating of a high degree of brilliancy and durability, reflecting both light and heat.

(See specimen on the sides of each block.)
Sold everywhere, in solid blocks, 1d., 2d. 4d. and 1s. Works, No. 12 Soho-square, London. Agents wanted.

BURNING OF BARNUM'S MUSEUM!
INK VERSUS MUD!
I am happy to inform my customers that I am not burnt out. CARTER'S COMBINED WRITING AND COPYING INK—liquid flow; no smutching or rubbing; will not mould or thicken; keeps books clean, and is also a perfect copying ink. Sold as usual by
L. L. DEAN, No. 11 Ann-st.

NOTICE.—THOSE WISHING TO BECOME RICH or successful in anything they wish, should send for one or all of the Gipsies' Seven Mystic or Secret Charms, as they are all-important to success. For further particulars as to their great benefits and uses, send a postage-stamp to E. F. MAYO, Ballston Spa, N. Y., and get full explanation.

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U. S. 6 PER CENT.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
WANTED AT A PREMIUM.
U. S. 7-30 LOAN,
FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD SERIES,
Constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery.
JULY, SEPTEMBER AND NOVEMBER
Coupons Cashed in Gold,
ON LIBERAL TERMS,
BY
HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, BOSTON, June 29, 1865.
PROPOSALS FOR BIDS FOR $6,500,000 WORTH OF THE SCRIP OF THE COMMONWEALTH, KNOWN AS THE "WAR FUND OF 1865."
PAYABLE IN TWENTY YEARS AND REDEEMABLE IN FIVE YEARS AT OPTION OF THE STATE.

UNDER DIRECTION OF THE GOVERNOR AND Council, pursuant to an Act of the Legislature of Massachusetts, passed on the first day of April 1865, (Chap. 122,) and an Act passed on the seventeenth day of May, 1865, the undersigned hereby invites Proposals for the purchase of six million five hundred thousand dollars' ($6,500,000) worth of the scrip of Massachusetts, to be designated the "War Fund," as provided for in said act, toward completing the funding of the war debt of the Commonwealth.

The certificates of said scrip will be of the denomination of $500 and $1,000, (at option of bidders,) *payable in lawful money of United States*, with interest warrants (coupons) attached, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. (6 ℔ cent.) per annum, payable at this office, semi-annually, IN COIN, on the first days of March and September, of each year.

Should parties prefer, the scrip purchased may be registered at this office, in which case the certificates will be without coupons, interest being payable at same date and place, and then and there to be duly receipted for.

For the redemption of the principal, a sinking fund is established by the act creating the fund.

Bidders must designate in their bids the class of certificates which they desire, and the number of certificates of each class, if they desire some of each, and whether with coupons, or registered.

The interest of each certificate first payable, that of September, 1865, will be reckoned from the day of payment of the bonds purchased.

Sealed proposals for the whole, or any part of the above scrip will be received at this office, *until the 15th day of July next ensuing, at 12 o'clock, M.*, when they will be opened and awards made to the highest bidders, reserving the right, however, to reject any or all bids. Fractional bids must be either in quarters, halves, or three quarters of one per cent. Said proposals must be accompanied by a deposit of five per cent. (5 ℔ cent.) of the amount bid for, to be accounted for in payment, where bids are accepted or returned to the several unsuccessful bidders, or forfeited if the bidder do not respond to an accepted bid.

The proposals must be inclosed in an envelope to the address of the Treasurer, and MUST *be marked* "PROPOSALS FOR LOAN," to prevent their being opened before the date assigned herein for opening. Parties whose bids are accepted will be notified thereof, and payment for the scrip to be made as follows, viz: The whole at option of purchaser for the whole scrip purchased, on the 20th of July next ensuing; or one-half on that day for one-half of the scrip purchased, and the balance on the 20th of August next ensuing, for the remaining half.

Certificates or receipts, will be ready for delivery at time of payment therefor.

Temporary notes held by any parties against the Commonwealth will be received in payment of scrip.

HENRY K. OLIVER, Treasurer.

$10,000 REWARD.
LOST OR STOLEN,
FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
Dated June 15, 1865,
AND NUMBERED
111,653 TO 111,732 INCLUSIVE
BONDS, $500 EACH.
The public are cautioned against negotiating these bonds, as payment has been stopped.
REFER TO
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

E. R. McILVAINE
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
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Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

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BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

TRAVELING CREDITS
On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 5, 1865.
WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of [L. S.] office this 5th day of June, 1865.
Signed. FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That a Dividend of Five per Cent., in cash, free of government tax, be paid on the 1st day of August next to the holders of the full paid shares registered on the 15th day of July, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 15th day of July, and opened on the 3d day of August.

Resolved, That in pursuance of the measure recommended by the shareholders' meeting held May 31, 1865, and in order that the lands sold may be represented by a corresponding issue of capital stock, in accordance with the policy heretofore pursued by the company in the issue of Canceled Bonds Scrip, the outstanding shares of this company be increased by the issue of one share for every ten now outstanding, and the same be distributed to the holders of shares registered on the company's books on the 1st day of August next, in the proportion of one share for every ten held by them.

Resolved, That where, in the distribution of such shares, a stockholder would be entitled to a fraction of a share, the company will retain the right to such fractional part at par. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS
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Near WALL-ST.,
have all denominations of
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bought and sold at market rates.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
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GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS
KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.
WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES. ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.
VERMILYE & CO.

U. S. QUARTERMASTERS'
DRAFTS ON THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES.
ALSO,
ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
No. 54 WILLIAM-STREET, corner of PINE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

LOCKWOOD & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 94 Broadway and No. 6 Wall-st.,
Dealers in government and other securities. Interest allowed upon deposits of gold and currency subject to check at sight. Gold loaned to merchants and bankers upon favorable terms.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK, MONDAY, July 3, 1865:

	DR.
Loans and bills discounted	$835,870 19
United States Bonds deposited with Treasurer for circulation	1,036,000 00
United States bonds deposited with Treasurer for deposits	333,000 00
Other United States securities on hand	212,650 00
Due from national banks	51,754 72
Current expenses	17,353 87
Taxes paid	6,136 98
Cash on hand, notes of this bank	3,813 00
Cash on hand—notes of other banks	48,000 00
Specie	17,874 95
Cash on hand in lawful money	947,497 65
Total	$3,509,907 36
	CR.
Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000 00
Circulating notes from Comptroller	915,500 00
Due depositors and banks	1,470,092 71
Dividends unpaid	100 00
Surplus fund	25,000 00
Profit and loss account	99,214 65
Total	$3,509,907 36

State of New-York, County of New-York.—I, J. H. STOUT, Cashier of the Tenth National Bank of New-York do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 10th day of July, 1865. EDWIN F. HYDE, Notary Public.

$1,000 REWARD.—THE FOLLOWING SECURITIES were stolen from the safe of the North River Insurance Company, on the night of July 10, 1865, viz:

	No.
$1,000 Bond, State of California, (7s,) with indorsement of Indiana Bank	560
1,000 Bond, State of California, (7s,) with indorsement of Indiana Bank	190
100 7-30 U. S. Treasury Note, June, 1865 issue	67,509
100 7-30 U. S. Treasury Note, June, 1865, issue	67,510
100 7-30 U. S. Treasury Note, June, 1865, issue	67,511
100 7-30 U. S. Treasury Note, June, 1865, issue	67,512
100 7-30 U. S. Treasury Note, June, 1865, issue	67,515
500 Bond, 5 per cent. interest U. S. March 1, 1864, act March 3, 1864, 10-40	41,961
1,000 7-30 U. S. Treas'y Note, conv. June 15, 1868, 6 p. c.	20,165
100 Compound Interest Note, July 15, 1864	10,215
100 Compound Interest Note, July 15, 1864	4,689
100 Compound Interest Note, Dec. 15, 1864	60,410
50 Compound Interest Note, June 10, 1864	6,016
50 Compound Interest Note, Aug. 15, 1864	56,777
50 Compound Interest Note, Aug. 15, 1864	56,623
1,000 Bond U. S. 5-20, May 1, 1862, second series	63,876
100 Bond U. S. 5-20, May 1, 1862, second series	1,002
100 Bond U. S. 5-20, May 1, 1862, second series	1,005
100 Bond U. S. 5-20, May 1, 1862, second series	4,410

A reward of twenty per cent. will be paid for the recovery of any of the above securities at the office of the North River Insurance Company, Greenwich-st., near Vesey.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 28, 1865.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and [SEAL.] seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.
(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.
THE OWNERS OF MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS of the Capital Stock of this Bank, having in writing authorized the Directors thereof to convert and change the said bank into a National Association, under the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, notice is hereby given that the said bank has decided to become a National Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name and title of the MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
J. T. FOUNTAIN, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1865.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1864, entitled, "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States; that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a banking association under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The Chatham National Bank of New-York. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA OIL COMPANY, NO. 17 WILLIAM-ST.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this company for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year will take place on TUESDAY, the 25th of July, at the office of the company, where the poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
J. H. KETCHAM, Secretary.

HARTFORD BUSINESS PAPER AND Hartford Stocks bought at current rates. Hartford collections remitted for on day of payment less ⅛, by
GEO. P. BISSELL & CO., Bankers,
Hartford, Conn.
REFER TO
KETCHUM, SON & CO. Washington Bank, Boston.
FISK & HATCH, New-York. Hartford Bank, Hartford.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 Broadway.—Customers of this company entitled to Certificates of "Profits" for the year 1863 are requested to obtain and receipt for the same immediately, in order to avoid their forfeiture.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

SCIOTO COUNTY COUPONS. DUE JULY 1, will be paid at the National Currency Bank, No. 2 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.
No. 82 NASSAU-ST., (near Fulton) New-York.
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.
JAMES C. STONEALL, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1865.
THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upward, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors, free of government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, the 17th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.

This bank is open for business daily from 10 to to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the trustees. THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS' INSTITUTION,
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.
INTEREST NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto. for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five per Cent. over $500, (free from government tax,) will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 17. Interest not drawn will be credited as principal, and draw interest from July 1.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 1 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 1 THIRD-AV.
In conformity with the act of the Legislature, this institution will hereafter be known by the name of
METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, ALLAN HAY, Vice-Presidents.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
13d-av.,
Late Mariners' Savings Institution.
THE TRUSTEES OF THIS BANK have this day declared a DIVIDEND of 5 and 6 per cent. interest (free from government tax), payable on or after the 20th of July.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 P. M.

Money deposited at this time WILL BE ALLOWED INTEREST FROM THE 1ST OF JULY.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, ALLAN HAY, Vice-Presidents.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.
The trustees of this institution have declared the TWENTY-NINTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and less, and Five per Cent. per annum on sums exceeding $500, payable on and after July 17, the institution paying the government tax. The dividend will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.
E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 427 and 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER VARICK.
ASSETS.........$1,490,318 11
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. interest, free of government tax, allowed on sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on larger sums. Money deposited on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1. Bank Books in English, German and French.
EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner Third-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street,
PRESENT DEPOSITS, $1,875,000.
SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $1,000, free from government tax.
All moneys deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY.
Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of one thousand dollars and under.
Five per cent. on larger sums.
Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
CHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7.
Bank-books in English, German and French.
GEO. FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, No. 73 6TH-AV., June 30, 1865.
JULY INTEREST FOR 1865.—THE Board of Trustees of this institution have directed that interest, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, and of Four per Cent. per annum on deposits over five hundred dollars, free from government tax, be allowed to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 17, 1865. All interest not drawn will draw interest from July 1, as principal.
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRYCE, Secretaries.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 347 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, July 11, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) per Cent. upon the capital stock, free of government tax, payable on and after the 15th inst., until which date the transfer books will be closed.
J. B. THOMPSON, JR., Secretary.

THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1865.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., out of the earnings of the past six months, free from government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank, on and after the first day of July next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the board. C. A. SMITH, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS' INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 17. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 10, 1865.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has been declared by this company, payable at the usual places on and after August 1 next, free of government tax. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 20th instant until August 2.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., NO. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1865.
AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF THREE and One-half (3½) per cent will be paid to the stockholders of this company on and after FRIDAY, the 14th inst. By order.
HENRY V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 30, 1865.
TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors has THIS DAY declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Seven per cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, No. 48 Wall-st., has this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable July 10, inst.
JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY, (FIRE AND MARINE,) NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared an Interest Dividend of Five per Cent. on the Old Stock of this company, and ordered the payment of Interest from May 25 on the New Stock, payable on demand, free of government tax.
J. C. GOODRIDGE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 106 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 10, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared their usual semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. (10) payable on demand and the government tax. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INS. CO., NO. 64 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of government tax, payable on and after 15th instant.
B. D. SKIDMORE, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) Per Cent. free of Government tax, has this day been declared payable to the Stockholders on and after July 1, 1865. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO., NO. 41 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, June 29, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Ten (10) per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared payable on demand.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. upon the capital stock, (free of government tax,) payable on and after July 10, 1865. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 48 Wall, corner of William-st., July 6, 1865.
THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY this day declared a dividend of Five per cent., and the government tax thereon, payable on the 10th inst.
WM. DARROW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., NO. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Eight Per Cent., free from government tax, payable on and after the 12th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 Broadway. A semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, has been declared payable on demand.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1865.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 5, 1865.
A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT., (free of Government tax,) is payable on demand.
E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after July 10. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

THE WILLIAMSBURGH CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of tax, payable on demand. H. GIROUX, Secretary.
BROOKLYN, July 7, 1865.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY.—The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE OF
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1865.

CASH CAPITAL	$500,000 00
ASSETS, JULY 1, 1865	1,503,373 99
LIABILITIES	40,084 00

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of

FORTY-FIVE PER CENT. TO ITS CUSTOMERS,

upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st instant, on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the company's business; and scrip will be issued on the 20th September to policy-holders for the amounts to which they are respectively entitled. Also, a Cash Dividend for the payment in full of the scrip issued in 1859, with SIX PER CENT. interest thereon, payable August 10.

Also, a Cash Interest Dividend of SIX PER CENT. on outstanding Scrip for the years 1860, '61, '62, '63 and '64, payable on the 20th day of September. Scrip Transfer Books to be closed from the 1st to the 20th September.

Also, a Semi-Annual Cash Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after MONDAY, the 17th instant.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1865.

IRVING BANK DIVIDEND.
TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., (5,) and the government tax, will be paid the stockholders of the Irving Bank, payable on and after the 30th day of June.
The transfer-books are closed to that date inclusive.
By order of the board.
DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INS. CO., No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1865.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. upon the capital stock, free of government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1865. WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE CO. BROOOLYN, July 11, 1865.
The Board of Directors have declared a four months Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand, free from government tax, at their office in New-York, No. 139 Broadway.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 CHAMBERS-STREET.
DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 17th day of July, 1865, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, the usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 5 and 6 per cent. per annum, and the Government Tax.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.; and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock.
WM. H SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

OIL CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY, CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING, No. 7 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1865.
DIVIDEND NO. 8.—AT A MEETING OF THE Trustees of this company, held THIS DAY; a dividend of three per cent. on the par value ($20) of the stock was made, payable July 20. Transfer books close 15th inst., and open 21st. A. M. WOOD, President.
W. H. HARRISON, Secretary pro tem.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST. TREASURER'S OFFICE, July 1, 1865.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR DOLLARS PER share (free from government tax) has this day been declared on the capital stock of the company, payable at this office on and after MONDAY, the 17th inst. The transfer-books will close this P. M., and reopen on the 17th inst. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICES OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1865.
TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand, free of income tax.
DANIEL D. GASSNER, Secretary.

OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 172 BROADWAY, CORNER MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of government tax, payable on and after the 14th inst. JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 140 Broadway, New-York, July 12, 1865.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of government tax, payable on demand.
A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared, payable on demand at the office of the company, No. 68 Wall-st. By order of the board,
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.—THE BANK OF Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of THREE PER CENT., free from government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, NO. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1865.
SEALED PROPOSALS, (in duplicate,) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on FRIDAY, the 14th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

1,000 barrels first quality kiln-dried CORN MEAL, to be manufactured from white flint corn; sample of package to accompany proposals.

50,000 pounds first quality white flint corn HOMINY, size Nos. 3 and 4, in well-coopered, head-lined flour barrels.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable. Bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished.

Payment to be made in such funds as may be furnished for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed, "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

INVITING PROPOSALS FOR THE PURCHASE OF TWENTY-THREE HUNDRED GOVERNMENT MULES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10, 1865.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., TUESDAY, Aug. 1, 1865, for the purchase of 2,300 mules, in lots of fifty and one hundred each, at the places named below, viz:
HARRISBURGH, Penn.—6 lots, 50 each.
HARRISBURGH, Penn.—4 lots, 100 each.
WILMINGTON, Del.—4 lots, 50 each.
WILMINGTON, Del.—2 lots, 100 each.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—6 lots, 50 each.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—6 lots, 100 each.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—4 lots, 50 each.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—1 lot, 100 each.

These mules will be put aside, each lot by itself, and will be free for the inspection of bidders at the places named, respectively, for ten days prior to Aug. 1.

Many of them were bought in the beginning of the war as young mules, accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, hardened by exercise, gentle and familiar from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.

Though sound and serviceable, they are no longer required in the army, and can now be obtained at far less than their true value.

The successful bidders will be notified in person or by telegraph, and required to receive the animals on or before August 3, 1865.

This office reserves to itself the right to reject all bids that may be offered.

Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Proposals for the purchase of Mules."

Payment must be made in government funds at the time of delivery.

By order of the Quartermaster General.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge,
First Division, Q. M. G. O.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, NO. 237 BROADWAY.
TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelop, indorsed with the title of the work, and with name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, July nineteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For regulating and grading Forty-second-street, from Second-avenue to East River.

For regulating and grading Sixty-sixth-street, from Broadway to Eighth-avenue.

For regulating and grading Seventy-sixth-street, from Fifth-avenue to East River.

For regulating and grading Eighty-sixth-street, from Avenue A to East River.

For regulating and grading One Hundred and Ninth-street, from Fifth-avenue to East River.

For regulating, grading and curb and guttering One Hundred and Twentieth-street, from Third to Sixth-avenue.

For regulating and grading the sidewalks and curb and gutter the streets between West and Washington streets, which intersect West-street, from Hammond to Hoboken streets.

For curb, gutter and flagging Tenth-avenue, from One Hundred and Fifty-first to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth streets.

For rebuilding Pier foot of Twenty-second-street, North River.

For rebuilding Pier number sixty, North River.

For rebuilding outer portion of Pier number twenty, North River.

For rebuilding Pier number thirty-eight, East River.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, July seven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF HARNESS AND SADDLES.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7, 1865.
There is on hand at this depot, for sale, about 18,000 sets of United States harness, consisting of
143 single sets of lead horse harness,
1,144 single sets of wheel horse harness,
9,360 single sets of lead mule harness,
5,411 single sets of wheel mule harness,
500 single sets of lead horse ambulance harness, and
1,427 single sets of wheel-horse ambulance harness.

This harness has been used in the public service, but is still servicable for road and farming purposes.

Sealed proposals are invited for its purchase, in lots of 100 sets and upwards.

Proposals must plainly state what kind of harness is bid for, whether wheel or lead, mule and horse; and for ambulance harness, whether wheel or lead.

Proposals are also invited for the purchase of several thousand worn saddles of various patterns, in lots of 100 and upward. Samples of harness and saddles can be seen at the Government Mill, in this city, on application to Col. Charles H. Tompkins, Assistant Quartermaster, corner 22d and G sts.

Proposals for the purchase of this harness, &c., will be received at this office until 12 M. TUESDAY, Aug. 1, 1865, and should be indorsed, "Proposals for the Purchase of Harness," &c.

Payment, in government funds, must be made upon the acceptance of the proposal and prior to the delivery of the harness, &c.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject all proposals which may be considered too low.

The sale of harness at public auction, advertised June 17, is discontinued.

The sale of wagons and mules is still going on, from day to day. Purchasers are invited to attend.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Quartermaster.

LARGE SALE OF SCRANTON COAL.
50,000 TONS.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1865.
The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will hold their twenty-eighth monthly auction sale of coal, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of July, 1865, at 12 o'clock noon, at their new salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., at which time they will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, their entire anticipated receipts, at Elizabethport, for the month of August next.

The quantity to be offered on this occasion will not be less than
FIFTY THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH-MINED SCRANTON COAL,
embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of August next.

The sale will be positive; each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder. No bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the company.

The terms and conditions will be fully made known at the time and place of sale.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

SPECIAL SALE OF SERVICEABLE DRAFT HORSES.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26, 1865.
By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold, at public auction, during the month of July, 1865, at the times and places named below, viz.:
GIESBORO, D. C., MONDAY and SATURDAY of each week.
NEW-YORK CITY, THURSDAY, July 6.
NEW-YORK CITY, FRIDAY, July 7, and on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week thereafter, at the Government Stables, corner 10th-av. and 35th-st.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn., THURSDAY of each week.
BALTIMORE, Md., WEDNESDAY, July 12.
BALTIMORE, Md., WEDNESDAY, July 26.
JOHNSTOWN, Penn., WEDNESDAY, July 5.
ELMIRA, N. Y., FRIDAY, July 14.
LANCASTER, Penn., FRIDAY, July 28.
Two hundred SERVICEABLE DRAFT HORSES each day.

An opportunity to purchase a superior class of draft horses, at far less than their true value, is now offered to the public. The animals, though sound and serviceable, are no longer required in the army, and must be sold. The attention of managers of city railroads and manufactories is especially called to these sales.

Horses sold singly. Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms cash, in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN, Brevet Brig.-Gen.
In charge 1st Div. Q. M. G. O.

SPECIAL SALE SERVICEABLE MULES.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16, 1865.
By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Capt. L. Lowry Moore, A. Q. M., to the highest bidder, at the time and place named below, viz:
NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, June 28, 1865.
NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, July 5, 1865.
NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, July 12, 1865.
NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, July 19, 1865.
NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, July 26, 1865.
TWO HUNDRED SERVICEABLE MULES EACH DAY.

Many of them were bought in the beginning of the war as young mules, accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, hardened by exercise, gentle and familiar from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.

Though sound and serviceable, they are no longer required in the army, and can be purchased at these sales at far less than their true value. The attention of brick merchants and farmers is especially invited.

Mules sold singly. Sale to commence at 10 A. M., and will be held at the Government Stables, corner 10th-av. and 33d-st.

Terms—Cash in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge,
First Division, Q. M. G. O.

20,000 TO 60,000 TONS OF
PITTSTON COAL AT AUCTION.
JOHN EWEN, President.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.
ED. H. MEAD, Secretary.
OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, NO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.
The PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th of July inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., at Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, by BURDETT, JONES & CO., Auctioneers, 20,000 to 60,000 tons of FRESH MINED "PITTSTON" COAL, of the usual sizes, deliverable at Newburgh, pro rata, during the month of August.

The sale will be positive, and upon the usual conditions for the sale and shipment of the company's coal; to be stated at the time of sale.

Terms: 50 cents per ton, in current funds, payable on the day of sale, and the balance, with the government tax of six cents per ton, in current funds, within ten days thereafter, at the office of the company.
GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
CONTENTS OF SHIP-YARD FOOT OF EAST 18TH-STREET.
MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction on MONDAY, July 17, 1865, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, foot of East 18th-st., by order of Squires & Marsh, assignee of Van Deusen Bros., the contents of the ship-yard, consisting of steam-engines and boilers 20-horse power, saw-mill, bolts, spikes, jack-screws, augurs, anvils, blacksmith tools, boat-davits, cranks, blocks, clinch-rings, oak logs and planks, wedges, oak and chestnut timber, do. foothooks, trucks, carts and harness, brick office, Herring safe, &c., &c. The whole to be sold positively, without reserve.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.
6,000 BALES UPLAND AND 2,000 BALES SEA ISLAND COTTON
will be sold under direction of
SIMEON DRAPER, U. S. COTTON AGENT
ON
THURSDAY, July 20, 1865,
at 1 o'clock P. M.,
at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
Samples can be seen at the office of Messrs. EASTON & CO. three days before the sale.
Catalogues will be ready at the Custom-house three days before the sale.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
The entire stock of the estate of Geo. Brodie, so many years the leader of fashions for Harper's and Gody's *Magazines*, consisting of French, English and American cloaks, mantillas, cloak and dress trimmings, laces, &c., &c.; will be sold regardless of cost, to close the concern, before the 21st. MAJOR THOMPSON, Assignee,
No. 300 Canal-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,—JOHN W. LEFTWICH, Plaintiff, *against* THOMAS A. HARRIS, Defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract —(Com. not served.)—U S. Int. Rev. stamp canceled.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office No. 200 Broadway, in the said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of Five Thousand dollars, with interest from the 13th day of December, 1864, besides the cost of this action.
ELMORE & SWEET, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Dated, NEW-YORK Dec. 13, 1864.
The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 13th day of June, 1865.
ELMORE & SWEET, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes.
JOHN H. McCOLLOM, of the City and County of Oswego, an insolvent debtor. Notice first published June 30, 1865. Creditors to appear before Hon. R. H. TYLER, County Judge of Oswego County, at his office in the village of Fulton in said county, on the 22d day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent estate, and he be discharged from his debts.
T. HASTINGS,
Attorney for Insolvent.
OSWEGO, June 30, 1865. je30-1aw10wF

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF JOHN W. MILLS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of ALFRED MARCHER, late of the Town of Morrisania, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, executors of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the East River Bank, No. 680 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of January, A. D., 1866.
DATED this 3d day of July, A. D., 1865.
WILLIAM S. CARMAN, EMILY R. MARCHER, Executors.
Jy7-1aw6mF.

LOST AND FOUND.

$500 REWARD.—STOLEN THIS MORNING, from the Mechanics' Bank, a TIN BOX, lettered "HARGOUS & CO.," containing the following:
15,000 Brooklyn City Water Loan Bonds,
5,000 Illinois Central Bonds,
5,000 Michigan Southern Bonds,
13,000 Missouri Bonds,
Several Certificates of Deposit on Manhattan Company, some loose gold, checks, drafts &c.
HARGOUS & CO. No. 33 South-st.

PROPOSALS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, CORNER WHITEHALL AND BRIDGE STS., NEW-YORK, June 2, 1865.
THIS DEPARTMENT IS PREPARED to receive written proposals for the delivery of corn, oats, hay and straw, in this city and Philadelphia, Penn.
Bids should state the quantity, description or kind, price, place and time of delivery, &c.
Payments to be made on delivery, or as soon thereafter as the office may be in funds.
S. D. BURCHARD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES OF VALUABLE LAND, beautifully located on the Shell road, leading from Astoria to Newtown, L. I.; is a desirable location for a residence. Also, four lots in the city of Brooklyn, E. D., situated on the southeast corner of 1st and 10th sts., and three lots on north 10th-st., near 1st-st. The above property is for sale cheap, and on easy terms. Inquire of S. D. CLARK, Greenpoint, Greenpoint-av.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—VILLA SITE, FIVE ACRES, ON the south side of Staten Island, near Eltingville Railroad Depot, within one hour of New-York; view unsurpassed; surroundings first class; superior facilities for boating, bathing, fishing, yachting, &c. Price $2,000. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

ORANGE COUNTY FARM FOR SALE.—A splendid farm of 420 acres in Warwick Valley, four miles from the Town of Warwick; this is one of the best farms in the State. Apply to J. ELLIOT CONDICT, 57 White-st., New-York, between the hours of 10 and 12.

FARM FOR SALE AT PLAINFIELD, NEW-JERSEY.—23½ acres tillable land, two-story frame dwelling-house and outbuildings; excellent water and fruit. Price $5,000. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—three-story and basement, brown-stone front house, No. 137 West 36th-st., near Broadway; size 20x50; lot half the block; modern improvements. Apply at No. 139, next door.

HOUSE ON MURRAY HILL, WITH IMMEDIATE possession for sale, a first-class four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house on 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT, WITH stable, on southeast corner of 5th-av. and 39th-st. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
8 100x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN NEWBURGH—To rent by the month or until Autumn, with privilege of beautiful grounds, stable accommodations, &c. For particulars apply at No. 60 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET—ON THE SECOND, THIRD and fourth floors of building No. 189 Broadway, opposite John-st., at from $300 to $1,000 per annum. Apply to T. B. BYNNER, on the premises.

TO LEASE—PIER NO. 2 NORTH RIVER, FOR A term of years. Apply to SAMUEL KNOX, No. 69 Wall-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—THE SUBSCRIBER wants to buy a comfortable house, with about one acre of ground, in a genteel neighborhood, from five to thirty miles from the city, and contiguous to railroad depot. Any person having property of the above description to sell may find a purchaser by addressing J. B., box No. 165 *Times* Office, for one week, stating full particulars of location, &c.

WANTED TO RENT—A COTTAGE OR SMALL house, from Oct. 1, within one hour from New-York city; the property must be neat and in good repair; the location unexceptionable and the rent moderate. Address, giving full particulars, "F.," Box No. 402 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE PRIVATE family, two rooms, small bedroom and sitting-room, by two single gentlemen, either with or without board, between 14th and 23d sts., west of Broadway, not over three squares from the latter. Terms must be moderate. Address F., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, BROOKLYN CITY securities of the different issues, at highest market price.
T. G. SCHOMBURG,
No. 67 Exchange-place.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT IMMEDIATELY a medium-sized room, with first-class board. Apply at No. 119 Waverley-place, near Washington-square.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—BOARD FOR GENTLEMEN at No. 34 Cranberry, corner of Willow-st. near Fulton Ferry.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD NEAR GLEN COVE, L. I.—THE subscriber's residence at Meadowside, is now open for the reception of Summer boarders. A large farm-house, well shaded, situated near the salt water, with bathing, &c., on the premises. Location healthy, surrounded by shady and beautiful walks and drives. Accommodations for horses and carriages; stage to steamer. Inquire of E. B. FRANKLIN, No. 20 West-st., or address at Locust Valley, L. I., CHAS. E. FEEKS.

A FEW SELECT FAMILIES CAN OBTAIN Summer board at Claverack, N. Y.: beautiful location, extensive grounds and shaded walks; large number of well-furnished rooms; assembly room 80 by 50 feet; plenty of fruit and luxuries of the country. Boats leave New-York every morning and evening; connect at Hudson with cars to Claverack, four miles. Address Prof. S. T. FROST, Claverack, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FAMILIES DESIRING board for the Summer, can be accommodated at a farm-house pleasantly situated along a river, six miles from Long Branch, where there is good fishing, bathing and sailing; terms, $9 a week for adults; children and servants half-price. For particulars, address Mrs. L. TUCKER, Shark River, N. J., or apply at No. 18 LeRoy-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO GOOD-SIZED rooms, with double beds, neatly furnished, can be procured for four adults, at the farm of the subscriber. Terms, $8 per week. The location of the house is very agreeable; plenty of shade; fine scenery; pure mountain air. Daily communication with New-York by steamboat. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY ON the Hudson; easy of access by steamboat or railway; for particulars inquire of CHARLES E. MILLS, No. 34 Cedar-st., or Box No. 45 Peekskill Post Office.

BOARD WANTED—ON MURRAY HILL, BY a young man, with the best of references, in a private family; terms must be moderate. Address, stating terms and location, X. Y. Z., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ALLEGHANY HOUSE.
Long Branch, N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors; terms $2 per day; rooms can be engaged for the season.
LIPPINCOTT & WOOLEY, Proprietors.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.
This favorite hotel will open for the season,
JUNE 20TH, INST.
Address COOPER & LAIRD, Proprietors.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests; visitors will find at all times an authorized agent with badge at the Catskill steamboat landing and Catskill station, Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, &c. A telegraph line connecting with all parts of the country has recently been erected.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT, L. I.—Now open. It is very pleasantly situated on the extreme end of the north point of Long Island, fronting both the Sound and Gardiner's Bay; only a moment's walk to the water; splendid sea-bathing; driving, sailing and fishing unexcelled. Cars from James-slip to Greenport; thence by stage to the house. Send for circular.
M. B. PARSONS & CO., Proprietors.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

NOSTRAND HOUSE—HAS TO LET A FEW desirable rooms, just vacated. This favorite resort is 1¼ hours' sail per steamer *Arrowsmith*, leaving Peck-slip at 4 P. M., and returning arriving in New-York at 9½ A. M. B. B. NOSTRAND, Proprietor.

HOTELS.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.—The most desirable watering-place in the vicinity of the metropolis. To parties whose pursuits call them daily to New-York, this house offers superior inducements for a Summer home. Commodious steamboats leave Pier No. 2 North River at 9:30 A. M., 1:15, 4:30, and 5 o'clock P. M.; from Dey-st. at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Trains on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, foot of Liberty-st., ten times a day. Time from New-York to Bergen Point, 35 minutes.
WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West End, with all modern improvements. Suites of apartments, salle à manger 100 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, a spacious sitting and writing room, etc. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager. C. SCHUMANN.

MILITARY.

TO DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.
IMPORTANT.
Soldiers discharged upon partial descriptive lists, and receiving but a portion of their pay and bounty, should apply for the balance at the UNITED STATES ARMY AND CLAIM AGENCY, No. 64 Bleecker-st., corner of Crosby, New-York City.
N. B.—Applications can be made by letters.

SOLDIERS MUSTERED OUT WITH partial descriptive-lists can have all their arrearages collected and cashed by applying to J. NELSON LUCKEY, Banker, No. 243 Broadway.

SOLDIERS OF NEW-YORK REGIMENTS who enlisted in the years 1862-3-4, and not paid their State bounty, can be paid by applying at the banking office of J. NELSON LUCKEY, No. 243 Broadway.

MACHINERY.

HORSE-SHOE NAIL MACHINE.
EUROPEAN PATENTS FOR SALE.

Successful machines for making horse-shoe nails are of recent American invention. They have not been introduced into Europe. Letters-patent have just been secured in France and Belgium by the inventor, for the best machine in use for this purpose. These patents he proposes to sell in this country. He has also taken measures to obtain patents for the invention in Great Britain and other European States. All of which he will sell on liberal terms.

This is the machine now used by the Ansable Horse Nail Company, of Keeseville, N. Y., and the Northwestern Horse Nail Company, of Chicago, Ill.

For further information call on the subscriber at No. 250 Pearl-st., opposite Frankfort-st., office of the New-York *Mercantile Journal*. D. DODGE.
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1865.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH girl, a situation as first-class waitress or chambermaid, and would assist at washing and ironing; can give the best of reference. Apply at No. 111 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG, RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl a situation in a private, American family for doing light chamberwork and sewing. Call at Mr. MEYER'S, No. 223 Houston-st., near Essex, Room No. 5, for 2 days.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION by a young widow lady, who understands perfectly all branches of housekeeping; country or city; highest references given. Address, for three days, Mrs. M. B., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, A situation to cook, wash and iron; prefers a steady place to the highest wages; would go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 126 Clinton-place, 8th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WIDOW WOMAN, a place as seamstress; she is a first-rate dressmaker and understands all kinds of family sewing; she can operate on a Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 224 Lexington-av.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, WITH good references, a situation as housekeeper, or to do sewing and other light work in a private family. Apply to Mrs. MOULTON, Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, WORK BY the week; no objections to going to the country. Address M. A., Station G, New-York City.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED woman as lady's maid, to travel or take care of children; good recommendations. Call at 7 West 11th-st.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT COOKS, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, seamstresses, nurses, houseworkers, girls lately landed, &c., are immediately suited at the large Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st. Also, male help.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a married man, without incumbrance, who understands his business in all its branches, and has no objection to taking care of a pair of horses, and is willing to make himself useful; good reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT IN A STORE, TO do light or heavy work, as porter or otherwise, by a young man recently from the army; satisfactory references given. Address WM. B. CHURCH, in care of John Hooper & Co., advertising agents, No. 41 Park-row.

WANTED.—TO GROCERS AND TEA DEALERS.—A live young man, a good judge of teas and coffees, wants work; knows how to sell and can give good city reference from last employer. Address WORK, Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young German 27 years of age; understands his business perfectly; is willing to go in the country; can give the best of city reference. Call or address at No. 145 West 32d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY AN ELDERLY GENTLEMAN OF the highest respectability, in reduced circumstances, some light responsible situation; would take a private watchman; references of the highest character. Address No. 7 West 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man; can take care of a horse and cow, if required; willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT man as coachman and gardener; has good references from his last place; can milk. Address T. D., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as waiter in a private family, with the best of city reference from his last place; wages no object. Address M. R., waiter, No. 375 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN THOROUGHLY acquainted with the driving and care of horses, a situation; has good recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single man who thoroughly understands his business; no objection to go to the country; can produce good reference. Apply at the harness-store, No. 50 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; has first-class city and country reference. A note addressed to M. C., Box No. 211 *Times* Office, will meet attention.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN a situation as waiter; has lived in good city families, and is thoroughly acquainted with his duties. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN a situation as coachman; no objection to the country; best of reference from his last employer. Address M. L., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman; understands his business thoroughly; good references; no objections to the country. Call for two days at No. 24 East 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a first-class man; can produce the very best of reference. Address E. W., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A single man with good references. Address J. J., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

TO OIL COMPANIES.—A PERSON HAVING experience and practical knowledge in the boring and management of oil wells, is desirous of obtaining the management of some large oil company's interest, (West Virginia preferred.) References first-class. Address, for three days, W. G. M., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—BY A. T. STEWART & CO., AN EXPERIENCED and competent man, to take charge of their wholesale shawl department. A person familiar with the European markets, and acquainted with domestic fabrics, will have the preference. Address by letter, with references, A. T. STEWART & CO., New-York.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHING A PLEASANT home near this city, and able and willing to superintend the household arrangements of a small family in compensation for her board, may find such by addressing H., Box No. 384 Post-office, New-York. References required.

WANTED—A CAPABLE, EXPERIENCED Protestant girl, to take care of two children; must understand the management of children, a good sewer, and willing and obliging; must be well recommended. Apply at No. 388 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A PERSON TO WAIT ON AN ELDERLY lady residing in the suburbs of this city; must have recommendations as to character and qualifications. Apply to or address L. H. PIGNOLET, No. 187 Greenwich-st., over North River Bank.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MAN WAITER in a private family, a short distance in the country. One with good recommendations from last place may apply to Mr. HOWE'S, No. 80 Wall-st., early in the day.

WANTED—A READY WRITER TO ASSIST IN compiling some practical works; a liberal compensation allowed. Address PUBLISHER, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN, (SCOTCH,) to cook, wash and iron, to go a short distance in the country; must understand her business thoroughly. Apply at No. 88 Chatham-st.

WANTED — THREE EXPERIENCED SALESMEN for the retail button trade. Address by letter, for three days, R. S., Post-office Box No. 6,858, giving reference and salary expected.

WANTED—A STOUT, ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, who thoroughly understands taking care of horses; must come well recommended. Apply at No. 122 West 25th-st.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DRY GOODS store, two young men, 18 to 20 years of age. Apply, before 10 A. M., or after 3 P. M., at No. 88 Leonard-st.

WANTED—A WOMAN AS STOREKEEPER IN a hotel. Apply, with testimonials, at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A NUMBER of first-class wood workmen in a car factory, near this city. Apply to W. W. TAULMAN, 76 William-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SADDLE HORSE FOR SALE—NEARLY thorough bred, six years old, only fifteen and a half hands high, dark bay with black points; warranted perfectly sound in every respect; will not be sold to a dealer. Apply at the stable No. 58 West 15th-st.

FOR SALE AT NEWARK, N. J.—NO TOP buggy, first rate order; also, second-hand rockaway light, two seats. Apply to S. R. SOUTHARD, No. 210 Market-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a limited partnership, pursuant to title 1, chapter 4, part 2 of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, and the several acts amendatory thereof; and that

1. The name of the firm under which such partnership is to be conducted, is HURXTHAL & BARNUM.
2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the manufacturing and jobbing of clothing, to be carried on in the City of New-York.
3. That the names of the general partners are: LEWIS HURXTHAL, of the City of New-York, and CHARLES BARNUM, of Flushing, Long Island; that the names of the special partners are: BEN HURXTHAL and JOHN NEWTON SEARS, both of the City of New-York.
4. That the amount of capital which BEN HURXTHAL as such special partner has contributed to the common stock is twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000,) and the amount of capital which JOHN NEWTON SEARS, as such special partner, has contributed to the common stock, is twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000.)
5. That the period at which the partnership is to commence is the 1st day of July, 1865, and the period at which it will terminate is the 31st day of December, 1868.

L. HURXTHAL,
CHAS. BARNUM,
BEN HURXTHAL,
JOHN NEWTON SEARS.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 30, 1865.

USINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS FOR SALE.—A WHOLESALE and retail dry goods and grocery-store, now doing a good trade in Peekskill, N. Y.; is situated on Main-st., and acknowledged to be the best stand in town; a rare chance for an enterprising man; the present owner has other business which requires his attention. For particulars address J. H. MASON, Peekskill, N. Y.

DRY GOODS

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, SILVER PLATE, fancy goods, old gold and silver, bought at the highest valuation. ORIGINAL L. JACOBS, No. 407 Broadway. Established 1845.

BARGAINS IN GOLD AND SILVER watches at the original JACOBS', No. 407 Broadway. Established 25 years.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	......
ENGLAND—building	3,430	......
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	......
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

VIRGINIA	SATURDAY, July 8
LOUISIANA	SATURDAY, July 15
SCOTLAND	SATURDAY, July 22
HELVETIA	SATURDAY, July 29
PENNSYLANIA	SATURDAY, Aug. 5

AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Nearly ready)	1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

EUROPE	FRIDAY	July 21
LAFAYETTE	FRIDAY	Aug. 18

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 5.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 12.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 19.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 26.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 2.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 9.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$132 00
Second Cabin Passage	80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$112 00
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

EDINBURGH	SATURDAY	July 15
CITY OF CORK	WEDNESDAY	July 19
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY	July 22
GLASGOW	WEDNESDAY	July 26

at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.

VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43, North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.
July 17—COSTA RICA, TINKLEPAUGH, (connecting at Panama with Sacramento.)
Aug. 1—OCEAN QUEEN, SLOCUM, (connecting at Panama with Golden City.)

For freight or passage apply to D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LONDON.

The splendid British iron steamship ATLANTA, 3,000 tons, Capt. WM. H. PINKHAM, will sail, as above, from Pier No. 3, North River, on TUESDAY, July 18, to be followed by the Steamship BELLONA.

For passage, at lowest rates, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For Freight, apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.—STEAMER TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL and the IRISH PORTS. "BRITANNIA," SATURDAY, July 15, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 2, North River. Cabins, $90, $80 and $70. Steerage, $30; in Currency. FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No 6 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.

Freight reduced to 15 cents per foot.
Passage, first class, $40; second class, $30. Steerage, $20.

STAR LINE.
Regular weekly United States mail line.
The first-class steamship
AMERICA,
CLEFT, Commander.

Will commence taking freight on WEDNESDAY MORNING, and positively sail on SATURDAY, July 15, at 3 o'clock, from foot of Canal-st., North River.

For freight or passage, apply to
WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broadway.

The NEVADA will follow SATURDAY, July 22.
Messrs. BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO.,
Agents in Savannah.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.

The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship CREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.

Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.

The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.

For freight or passage apply to G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT.

Regular United States Mail Line of new and first-clas steamships.

The
GRANADA,
RODNEY BAXTER, Master,
will leave Pier No. 14, E. R., on SATURDAY, July 15, at 3 o'clock, precisely.

For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY,
No. 73 William-st.

The ALHAMBRA will follow on SATURDAY, July 22.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship
EUTERPE,
will sail from pier No. 36, North River, on SATURDAY, July 15, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to the agents,
H. T. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

Goods consigned to our address will be promptly forwarded.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The first-class steamship
COMMANDER,
Capt. TERRY,
will be dispatched from Pier No. 14, East River, on THURSDAY, July 13, promptly at 3 o'clock.

For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The fine United States Mail steamship
LODONA,
WM. R. HOVEY, Commander,
Will leave pier No. 21 North River, on WEDNESDAY, July 19, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans direct.

Freight and passengers taken at reduced rates.
G. HEINEKEN, & PALMORE, Agents,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail side-wheel steamship EAGLE, J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4. North River, on THURSDAY, July 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The favorite steamer COLUMBIA will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave on July 27.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The U. S. Mail steamship STAR OF THE UNION, Capt. A. BLANCHARD, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, July 15, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $80. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The FUNG SHUEY will follow SATURDAY, July 22.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.—The CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY will dispatch on the 20th of every month at noon, from pier No. 29, North River, the good steamship ERICSSON, Capt. LOWBER, at lower rates of passage than any other line. For particulars apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st., New-York.

N. B.—Two new steamers, the NICARAGUA and LEONE, building for this Company, are nearly complete, and the line will shortly be run every 20 days, which we hope will enable us to offer sufficient accommodation to the great demand for passage by this favorite line, well known to all old Californians for care and attention to the comfort of its passengers.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND—Delivering goods at the wharf at Richmond and avoiding lighterage.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and elegant side-wheel Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, will leave Pier No. 36, North River, on SATURDAY, July 15, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
H. T. LIVINGSTON & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

The HATTERAS will leave as above every Saturday. Goods consigned to our address will be promptly forwarded.

NOTICE.—THE NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION Company's Steamship LOUISIANA, MAC NIVEN, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 47 North River, on SATURDAY, 15th inst., at 12 o'clock.
Passengers will please be on board at 11½ o'clock.
WILLIAMS & GUION, Agents.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MARIPOSA, E. HOWES, Commander, will sail as above on SATURDAY, July 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 46, North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.
The MISSISSIPPI will follow on Saturday, July 22.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

FOR LONG BRANCH IN LESS THAN TWO HOURS,

BY RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD,
From Pier No. 3 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:45 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.

FIRST-CLASS HOTELS AT LONG BRANCH.
Atlantic,
Metropolitan,
Clarendon,
Remond,
National,
Congress Hall,
Laird's Mansion House,
United States Hotel,
Pavilion,
Green's Bath,
Howland's,
Conover's Lawn.

WHITE MOUNTAINS AND LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG.

SIXTY MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Leave New-York via New-York and New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st., at 12:15 P. M., (Express;) lodge at White River Junction, and arrive at the Mountains (via stage from Wells River) and Newport, (Lake Memphremagog) at 1 P. M., and Montreal through without stop at 9:30 A. M. Sleeping cars attached to this train from Springfield. On Saturdays this train runs through without stop, arriving at Newport, (Lake Memphremagog,) at 6 A. M.

Leave New-York from 27th-st., at 3, or 8 P. M., (Express,) or by New-Haven steamer from Pier No. 25 East River, at 3:15 P. M.; lodge at Springfield. Leave Springfield at 7:45 A. M., and arrive at the mountains, (via stage from Littleton,) Newport, (Lake Memphremagog,) and Montreal same evening.

For maps and particulars, see "Appleton's Railway Guide."

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.

11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, and at Chatham with trains for points East.

2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.

4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.

4:40 P. M. via Harlem Railroad; sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.

10:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK TO CAMDEN,
from Pier 3, N. R., daily, at 10:45 A. M., connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Tuckerton; and 4:15 P. M., for Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squampum, Bergen, Manchester and Tom's River. Fare to Long Branch, $1.

The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 10:45 A. M., for Camden direct, through in five hours. Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for 3 days, $3. From Camden take the West Jersey Railroad for Cape May and all parts of West Jersey.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.

From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Fort Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after May 24, 1865, Trains will run as follows: Leave Flushing at 5:49, 6:50, 8, 9, and 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5, 6, 7 and 8 P. M. On Sunday, 8 and 10 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 11 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 6:10, 7:20, 8:30, 9:30 and 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 and 8:30 P. M. On Sunday at 9:20 and 10:40 A. M., 3:45 and 6:45 P. M.; leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 12:10 A. M.
L. C. VOORHEES, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. On Saturdays, 11:15 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, and all points North and West, via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 7:15 A. M., from pier foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 8. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, by rail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. First class fare, $2; second class, $1 50. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations. For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt, Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR CATSKILL AND CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE—Steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves New-York for Catskill, from foot of Franklin-st., Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M., landing Saturdays at West Camp and Malden, connecting with stages from Catskill to Mountain House, Delhi and Gilboa. Leaves Catskill for New-York Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The NAUSHON
Leaves West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20.
Leaves Dey-st., at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40.
Leaves Pier No. 4 North River 10, 1 and 4.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY FOR NEW-BRIGHTON, Snug Harbor, Factoryville, Port Richmond, Elm Park.—Boats leave Pier No. 19, North River, between Cortlandt and Dey sts., at 7, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 12:30, 2, 4, 5, 7 P. M. On Sundays—9, 10:30, 12 M.; 1:30, 3, 4:30, 6:30, 7:30 P. M.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL AND WEST CAMP.—Steamers leave foot of Harrison-st. daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 6, 1865.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz:

For fencing lots known as ward numbers forty-one and forty-two in block number eighty-nine, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Also, for setting curb and gutter and flagging on Forty-eighth-street from Third-avenue to East River.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on both sides of Forty-eighth-street from Third-avenue to East River.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELEVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS, } Board of Assessors.
DANIEL D. CONOVER,

SEVENTH-AVENUE.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—The Commissioners of the Central Park deem it expedient to alter the grade of the 7th-av., as now fixed by law, from 110th-st. to 135th-st., and to establish the grade of the said avenue from 135th-st. to the Harlem River. All persons interested are hereby notified of the intention of the Commissioners of the Central Park to alter and establish the grade of the said avenue within the limits aforesaid, are requested to examine a plan showing the proposed grade from 110th-st. to the Harlem River at the office of the Commissioners of the Central Park, No. 31 Nassau-st., New-York City, and sign their consent to the said proposed grade, or state their objections to the same on or before the 22d day of July instant.
ANDREW H. GREEN,
Comptroller of the Park.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 8, 1865.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED:
THE MINING AND MANUFACTURING LAWS OF PENNSYLVANIA now in force, with forms for organizing companies thereunder; compiled and for sale by CHARLES NETTLETON, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

FILE OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES from June, 1860, to this date, for sale. Address Mrs. EBLING, 131st-st., Harlem, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. BEGINS AT 8
Lessee and Manager........WM. WHEATLEY.
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY.
ARRAH NA POGUE,
INDORSED BY THE PUBLIC AND THE PRESS
THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
HOUSE FILLED TO OVERFLOWING NIGHTLY.
THIS EVENING, (Friday,) July 14,
AND EVERY EVENING,
after the most careful preparation, will be presented, for the
THIRD TIME IN AMERICA,
a grand spectacular drama, in three acts, by Mr. Dion Boucicault and F. H. House, Esq., entitled
OR, THE WICKLOW WEDDING,
the sole right for the production of which has been purchased for New-York by Wm. Wheatley.
THE CAST ESPECIALLY SELECTED.
Mr. J. H. GLENNY,
(his third appearance in America) as
SHAUN THE POST.
Miss JOSEPHINE ORTON
(third appearance in New-York) as
ARRAH MEELISH.
The other important characters sustained by Mr. J. G. Burnett, W. E. Sheridan, J. W. Blaisdell, W. H. Norton, E. B. Holmes, Chas. Peters, W. Scallan, W. Jamieson, Charles T. Parsloe, Jr., W. H. Danvers, Misses Maria Maeder, Mary Wells, &c.
THE GRAND SCENICAL EFFECTS,
by H. Hilliard, J. Thorne, Whitham, Hilliard, Jr., and W. Wallack.
ELEGANT AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES,
by Mons. Philippe and assistants.
PROPERTIES AND APPOINTMENTS
by S Wallis.
MECHANICAL CONTRIVANCES
by J. Johnson and assistants.
ORIGINAL MUSIC
by W. C. Levy, author of Punchinello, &c., under the baton of Harvey B. Dodworth.
ALL ENTIRELY NEW.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Manager........George Wood.
By request the young and fascinating artiste,
MISS KATE REIGNOLDS,
will appear
THIS EVENING
in the sensational play entitled the
ANGEL OF MIDNIGHT,
in which she has achieved a genuine success.
The Angel of Midnight,
The Angel of Justice,
Cupid, Angel of Love, } MISS KATE REIGNOLDS.
The Angel of Vengeance,
The Angel of Mercy,
Due notice will be given of Miss Reignold's appearance in Comedy. In rehearsal,
YOUTHFUL DAYS OF RICHELIEU,
ANTONY and CLEOPATRA.
FRIDAY, Benefit of Miss KATE REIGNOLDS.
SATURDAY, first MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

MEDICAL.

CANCER.

A new and wonderful discovery, Dr. J. C. DIXON'S CANCER ANTIDOTE, which has already proved, in over five hundred cases, to be the most successful treatment for cancer that has ever been used by man. The method of treatment is indeed simple. This terrible disease is entirely removed in a solid mass, without the use of the knife, loss of blood, producing of pain, caustic burning, or affecting the sound parts. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; No. 726 Broadway; J. C. DIXON, M. D.

CANCER.

TUMOR, SCROFULA. A speedy and permanent cure. Dr. JOSEPH T. ROBINSON has discovered an infallible remedy for the cure of cancer, tumor and scrofula. Has sufficient testimony to convince the most incredulous of his entire success in this branch of practice. Terms are no cure no pay, which should enlist public confidence. Office hours 9 to 12 A. M.
JOSEPH T. ROBINSON, M. D.,
No. 461 Broome-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 125 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.
All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.
Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England, and sold by their agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., and by most druggists. Price $1 50 per box.
Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

CHLORODYNE.—EARL RUSSELL HAS FAVORED J. T. Davenport with an extract of a dispatch from Mr. Webb, H. B. M.'s Consul at Manila: "The remedy most efficacious (in epidemic cholera) has been found to be Chlorodyne; and with a small quantity I have saved several lives." Caution.—Chlorodyne.—Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Browne was undoubtedly the inventor; eminent hospital physicians of London prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—See *Times*, Jan. 13, 1864. It is affirmed by medical testimonials to be the most efficacious medicine for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spasms, Rheumatism, &c. No home should be without it. J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., London, sole manufacturer. Observe, none genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Stamp. Agent, J. S. ASPINWALL, No. 36 William-st.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.

Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, WHO require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. Sold at the principal office, No. 162 Chambers-st.; also at the druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions. Address Box No. 2,359 N. Y. P. O.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $1 a bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Established in 1834.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lists of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

FURNITURE.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 363 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Call and save money. Goods warranted and delivered free. Furniture in suites.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
FRIDAY, JULY 14.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE
WALLACK-DAVENPORT COMBINATION
GREAT DOUBLE BILL.
OLIVER TWIST
AND
A DAY AFTER THE WEDDING.
Mr. J. W. WALLACK as FAGIN THE JEW,
and COL. FREELOVE.
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT in his matchless performance of
BILL SIKES.
Miss ROSE EYTINGE as NANCY SIKES
AND
LADY ELIZABETH FREELOVE.
SATURDAY, Farewell Benefit and positively last night of the popular COMBINATION.
OLIVER TWIST
AND
BLACK-EYED SUSAN.
MONDAY,
The popular and talented young comedian,
MR. DAN BRYANT,
Fresh from his recent EUROPEAN TRIUMPHS, will appear in his great IRISH CHARACTERS,
THE IRISH EMIGRANT
AND
HANDY ANDY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
NINTH GRAND GERMAN SINGING FESTIVAL
SUNDAY, JULY 16,
MONDAY, JULY 17,
TUESDAY, JULY 18.
The ticket offices for the sale of reserved seats, at the Academy and F. Schubert & Co. No. 820 Broadway, will be open from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. this day.

Admission	$1 00
First Tier Boxes (reserved four seats)	8 00
Balcony Reserved Seats	1 50
Amphitheatre	50

Private boxes for sale at the office of Chas. Amann, Esq., No. 107 Wall-st.
FOR PROGRAMME SEE FUTURE ADVERTISEMENTS.
LOUIS GEILFORSS, Cor. Secretary.

EXCURSIONS.

TO PLEASURE-SEEKERS.
FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.
One of the new and magnificent steamers
METEOR and PEWABIC,
will leave Cleveland, Ohio, every MONDAY, at 8 P. M., and Detroit, Mich., every TUESDAY, at 2 P. M., and Port Sarnia every TUESDAY, at 10 P. M. For real comfort and pleasure, the Lake Superior trip is unequaled on this continent. The best speckled trout fishing in the world, and nowhere can the invalid realize such substantial benefit as in the cool, dry and invigorating climate of Lake Superior. It is also the cheapest trip offered, being only about 3½ cents per mile, which includes state-rooms and meals.
For information or securing of rooms, apply to
GARRETSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.
J. T. WHITING & CO., Detroit, Mich.

NIAGARA FALLS, WHITE MOUNTAINS, ETC.
Excursion tickets to Niagara Falls, River St. Lawrence, with its thousand islands and world-renowned rapids, Montreal, Quebec, Saguenay River, White Mountains, Lake Champlain, Saratoga, &c., can be had at much reduced rates for the round trip, at the general agency of the Grand Trunk and Royal Mail Line Steamers, No. 2[illegible] Broadway. EDWARD P. BEACH, General Agent.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.
Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 3 N. R., at 10:45 A. M., embracing a splendid sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay, past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, and returning to New-York at 2:30 P. M. Fare for round trip, 50 cents. Children under ten years of age, half price.

TO LET—TO EXCURSION PARTIES, DUDLEY'S and Myers' Groves; barges *Walter Sands*, *Wm. Jay Haskett* and *Wm. H. Morton*; also steamboats of all kinds. Apply to W. E. MYERS & CO., foot Morton-st.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this city and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufacturers of this country, eminently the *best piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools, altogether because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch, and great durability.
Warerooms, No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.—THIRTY GOLD OR SILVER MEDALS, or other first premiums, have been awarded to us within a few years for the best instruments of this class. Over two hundred of the most distinguished musicians of New-York and other principal cities declare that the instruments of our make excel all others. See particulars in circulars. Salesrooms, New-York, No. 596 Broadway. MASON BROTHERS.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND, SQUARE and upright Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Cabinet Organs, wholesale and retail at reduced prices. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains from $60 to $225. Factory and Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, SINGING AND French language by an experienced teacher, from the Conservatoire de Music, (Paris); thorough and systematic instructions guaranteed; terms $15 per quarter; 24 lessons. Address H. P., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

PIANO FOR SALE CHEAP—A NEW SEVEN-OCTAVE, rosewood, carved legs, finished in best manner, city make, overstrung, iron frame, &c. Inquire at No. 128 East 28th-st., near 3d-av.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—Sole depot for Pelouhet's superior Harmoniums, wholesale and retail. Price $100 to $600. Instruments et. J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, New-York.

PIANO-FORTE.—A BARGAIN—A FIRST-CLASS second-hand piano, in rosewood case, city make. No. 108 West 15th-st., two doors west 6th-av.

PIANO-FORTES—THE BEST AND CHEAPEST in the city, with all recent improvements, fully warranted. STEEDMAN, 108 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address until Sept. 14, Lenox, Mass., after that date as above.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy-park, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. All letters addressed to No. 10 Gramercy-park will receive prompt attention.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 251 and 253 Madison avenue,
will reopen on Wednesday, September 20th.
Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 11th until that time. Address by letter as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 11 West 38th-st., will reopen on the 20th September. Circulars can be obtained at her residence. References—Bishop Potter, Rev. Dr. Sprague, Hon. M. Fillmore, Hon. W. H. Seward, Gen. Dix, Hon. W. Hunt, Hon. George Folsom, Dr. H. Webster, H. A. Smythe, Esq., Hon. E. Corning, Hon. A. J. Parker, Hon. Ira Harris, Gov. J. Y. Smith, &c.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—WILL open its next session WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6. This is a regularly chartered and organized college, with superior advantages for a thorough and elegant education, at a moderate expense. Apply immediately in order to secure rooms. Address
Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector. This very select and limited English and French school reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. Circulars, with references, may be obtained at Appleton's, Broadway, or of the Rector, by post.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. [illegible] West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS.—WANTED—GRADUATE West Point for first-class military school; male teacher, New-York public school, $1,200; also female teacher, $800; classical teacher for military school and one for New-York select school; Methodist preceptress for female college; French lady for city; several music teachers and one for drawing and painting. All who seek positions should have Amer. School Institute Application Form. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, No. 130 Grand-st.

SCHOOL WANTED.—A CLERGYMAN, WHO has been teaching ten years, would purchase or lease an established boarding or day-school. Address BLYTHE, Station D, New-York.

A TEACHER DESIRES TO VISIT EUROPE as a tutor or secretary. Address T. L. G., Box No. 87 Williamstown, Mass. References—William E. Dodge, Rev. H. Crosby, Pres. Hopkins, &c.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES AN ENGAGEMENT as governess; her testimonials are unexceptionable, and expectations as to salary moderate. Address E. B. E., care of Rev. R. Hoyt, 54th-st., near 2d-av.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the use of Nitrous Oxide for extracting teeth, and have never had an accident with it. All who have experienced or witnessed its operations declare it to be the only reliable and perfectly safe mode for extracting teeth without pain. We use only gas that is made fresh every day, and it never fails. Office, 19 Cooper Institute.

STATIONERY.

STATIONERY PAPER AND ACCOUNT Books of every kind at lowest prices. Orders receive prompt attention.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Job Printers, Stationers, &c., No. 45 Maiden-lane.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

THE SPARE BED AND BED TO SPARE.—Have you seen it at No. 694 Broadway, corner 4th-st?
E. S. SENNEY & CO.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

Continued from First Page.

insurance unknown; also, REEVES' billiard saloon, on second story; loss $10,000.

No. 212 Broadway—BRANCH'S restaurant; loss $10,009; also, a gaming saloon above KNOX'S hat store.

No. 155 Fulton-street—WILLET & SKIDMORE, gentlemen's furnishing goods; HOME, optician; losses and insurances unknown.

B. H. HORN, manufacturer of opera glasses; the *American Artisan* office, and BROWN, COMBS & CO., solicitors of patents, occupied the upper floors of No. 212 Broadway.

No. 147 Fulton-street—AUSTIN & MAGILL, dealers in blank books.

No. 147 Fulton-street was occupied as follows: HARVEY & FORD, dealers in blank books; SLATER & RILY, printers; S. BRADFORD, printer; JAMES B. THOMPSON, tailor; P. HAMILTON, tailor; STERNS & BEALE, stationers.

No. 153 Fulton-street, was occupied by THOMAS H. BRAISTED, manufacturer of Gaylord's patent hose and engine couplings.

No. 151 Fulton-street was occupied on the first floor by METZINGER'S liquor-store, and W. RICHARDSON, dealer in spectacles, on the scond floor.

No. 149 Fulton-street, occupied on the first floor as BASSFORD'S billiard factory, which extended through to Ann-street, and BROSNAN & DUANE, liquor-dealers, and on the second floor by J. WRIGHT, hair-cutter, and J. D. PHILLIPS, tailor.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning the flames burst forth anew in Ann-street, but there seemed no danger of an extensive spread of the fire when the TIMES went to press.

History of the Museum.

Probably no building in New-York was better known, inside and out, to our citizens than the ill-looking ungainly, rambling structure on the corner of Broadway and Ann-streets, known as the American Museum, where for more than twenty years Mr. BARNUM has furnished the public with a wonderful variety of amusements. The contents of the building, and the arrangement of the various departments, are elsewhere fully described. Here he has exhibited all the remarkable curiosities which money and enterprise could procure, or ingenuity invent. A model of Niagara Falls operated by a steam-engine; the Feejee mermaid, made up of the head and body of a monkey and the tail of a fish; the diorama of the removal of the remains of NAPOLEON I. from St. Helena to Paris; the Happy Family, the "What Is it?" the Lightning Calculator, the hippopotamus, whales, alligators, baby shows, dog shows, prize poultry, and ten thousand other objects of curiosity, formed at various times the objects of popular attraction, and achieved for Mr. BARNUM a success which probably exceeded even his most sanguine expectations.

The American Museum was a product of slow and gradual growth. Mr. BARNUM commenced his varied and extensive career as a showman in 1835, when he exhibited JOYCE HETH, the reputed nurse of Gen. WASHINGTON. It was slender and precarious capital; but even at the beginning of his career, Mr. BARNUM showed himself a master of his profession. He advertised far and wide, in city and country papers, and people flocked from all quarters to have a glimpse of the homely old black woman. The fortunate showman soon made enough out of this speculation to organize a traveling show. But his ambition reached to greater heights. He had long cherished the design of establishing in New-York a museum which should be worthy of a metropolis, grow with its growth, and become, in time, one of its chief ornaments, and unique among places of popular resort.

The sale of Scudder's Museum in 1841 gave the enterprising showman the opportunity he had looked for. He bought the collection, made it popular, drew people into it in crowds, and paid for it within a year. About the same time he succeeded in securing the contents of Peale's Museum. The two collections combined formed the nucleus of the American Museum, to which he has added new features year by year, up to the very day of its destruction by fire. With all his enterprise and good fortune, Mr. BARNUM was obliged to struggle hard against adverse circumstances and the disadvantages entailed by poverty. As an instance of this, it may be stated that the negotiations for renting the Museum were at one time in danger of falling through, from the inability of the energetic young showman to offer the owner of the premises the necessary sureties and references. In this emergency, he applied to Mr. MOSES Y. BEACH, who was at that time proprietor of the *Sun*, and that gentleman went security for him, and thus enabled him to establish his business on a secure basis.

From this time onward, Mr. BARNUM'S life as a showman was one of unbroken and unprecedented success. The ill-advised speculation in the Connecticut clock manufactory cost him a colossal fortune, which he succeeded in retrieving at his old profession. The halls of his museum were always crowded, from the hour of opening to the hour of closing, by throngs not always select, but always curious and interested. The collections of animals, living or stuffed; of curiosities from far-off and strange countries, from ages older than the flood, were the special delight of inquisitive youths. The "Lecture-room" was one of its most attractive features. Here the "moral drama" was daily exhibited, to the great edification of a certain class whose tender consciences shrunk from the contaminations of a regular theatre, and whose lamentations over its destruction will be sincere and deep. Here Tom Thumb began his eventful public career, and here Miss LAVINIA WARREN, now his wife, Miss MINNIE WARREN and Commodore NUTT, made their first appearance before the world.

Until his engagement with JENNY LIND gave him a European notoriety, Mr. BARNUM'S fame was confined to the United States. That episode in his career, taken in connection with a tour through Europe with Tom Thumb, made his name familiar on both sides of the Atlantic as the Prince of Showmen, and added greatly to the prestige of his museum. The Swedish Nightingale honored the place with her presence—not as a performer, but as a spectator—and the Prince of Wales did not think it beneath him to submit the curiously crowded halls to the favor of his royal inspection. He pronounced the Museum a "big thing," and doubtless enjoyed his stroll there vastly better than the tour of the institutions.

Mr. BARNUM constantly labored to keep his museum up to the times, adding daily to the collections of curiosities, and varying and increasing the other attractions; and his efforts were rewarded by a constantly increasing popularity. People knew that there was a good deal of humbug about the place; but this they good-naturedly accepted and laughed at, while the intrinsic value of the museum, as a whole, was generally acknowledged. There was no other place in the city where an equal amount of rational amusement would be obtained at a price which was within the reach of the poorest, and its destruction has occasioned almost universal regret.

A Card.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 13.

The Manager of Barnum's Museum takes this method of returning his sincere thanks to the Fire Department of New-York, and also to the citizens who labored so energetically to save the effects at the fire this day.

S. H. HURD, Manager.

The Police and the Firemen.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR—One of your evening cotemporaries, inadvertently I feel sure, speaks of the firemen as having been "dilatory in getting to work" at the fire to-day. As an old hand who worked hard at the great fire in this city in 1835, allow me to say that any tardiness on the part of the firemen, if such there was, is to be ascribed to a cause over which they had no control, viz., the impossibility of keeping the crowd back, for it was a full half hour after the fire broke out before a cordon of policemen had cleared the way for them. I do not wish to imply blame to the police, but unmerited blame should not rest on our firemen.

I am, Sir, truly yours, W. D. R.

Card from Mr. Henry Hayward.

NEW YORK, Thursday, July 13, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In this day's TIMES my name is mentioned with that of EDWIN JAMES and a charge made against me for sending "a threatening letter for the purpose of extorting money," but you do not say to whom this alleged letter was sent.

A letter was sent to EDWIN JAMES by me, his late client, and such letter was construed by EDWIN JAMES to be a "threatening letter for the purpose of extorting money."

I presume this is a sufficient explanation.

I am, sir, your most obedient,

HY. HAYWARD.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE POOR OF NEW-YORK.

The Charitable Institutions of this City.

Very few have any idea of the public charitable institutions situated on Blackwell's and Randall's Islands; but a glance at the last yearly report of the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections shows that over a hundred thousand people received relief at the hands of the commissioners.

Yesterday, by invitation of the commissioners, the officials of this city visited Blackwell's and Randall's Islands, by steamboat at the foot of Twenty-sixth-street, East River. There were present Commissioners of Charities and Corrections BELL, BOWEN and BRENNAN; Commissioners of Police BERGEN and MCMURRAY, and Superintendent of Police, Mr. KENNEDY; Members of Congress elect, Messrs. JONES and BERGEN; Judges CONNOLLY, KELLY, DOWLING, LEDWITH, SHANDLEY and DODGE, Councilman HAGERTY and others.

Before starting on the boat, from foot of Twenty-sixth-street, a singular incident occurred. A gentleman dressed in the Solon Shingle style of Blackwell's Island, stepped up to Justice DODGE and asked him if he recollected committing him day before yesterday, in default of $10 fine, for being drunk. The Judge looked at him earnestly, and recollected seeing his face. The gentleman said he had just come from a visit to his friends in Stamford, Conn., and he had brought home with him a lot of sweatmeats for his family. And here we must give his own words: "Hah! ah! I guess these ere sweetmeats are at the Twenty-sixth-street depot yet, Judge, if they ben't spoiled. You see, when I was committed I had four dollars, and I give it to a fellow prisoner to tell my folks to fetch me $10; but they never cum, they never cum. Ha! ha! Don't I look funny in this dress? I have voted thirty years in the Ninth Ward, but if I went in these striped pants I guess they'd challenge me."

Justice DODGE immediately signed a discharge for the prisoner. It seems this gentleman, whose name need not be mentioned, must have given the four dollars to a *prisoner* whom he supposed to be the runner of the prison.

At 12:30 the commissioners and their guests started for Randall's Island, where they were received on the dock by the Randall's Island Light Guard, numbering three hundred, under charge of Col. KANSLIE and Adjt. BOYLE, aged 12, who gave the visitors a military salute, which was followed by a speech from Master HAINES, aged 9. Justice CONNOLLY, on behalf of the Police Magistrates, responded to Mr. HAINES, urging the boys to study well their lessons, be obedient to their teachers, and if they had ambition, talent and industry, some of them might yet fill the highest offices in the country. They could all, at any event, when they went abroad in the world, be honest, independent citizens.

The nursery was then visited, when a national song was sung by one hundred and twenty-five children. Next came an inspection of the idiotic department, where there are seventy children under treatment. Every thing was in the neatest and cleanest order; the children looked ruddy and happy, and they seemed to look and speak to Mr. STEPHENS, the warden, more as a father than an overseer.

The guests then left for the Lunatic Asylum, which was thoroughly inspected. The scenes there, that might be depicted, are too painful to describe. Here is one old woman that fancies herself to be the Queen of England, sitting huddled up in the corner with a daisy stuck in her hair, nodding graciously to each passer-by. Here is another that has been waiting for years on Ex-President BUCHANAN to take her to the White House and make her his bride. In the male department there is THOMAS THOMPSON, the celebrated burglar, whose life is quite a romance. Twelve years ago he was sent to the State Prison for burglary. The sentence was five years. His counsel appealed his case, and a new trial was granted, and he was brought down to the City Prison. While waiting for his new trial his wife proved unfaithful to him, and he became deranged. It was impossible to try an insane man, and he was sent to the Asylum. After being confined there five years, his friends induced District-Attorney HALL to permit them to ship him to England. He was carried out to a ship in the stream, but his friends, notorious thieves, had a boat alongside of the ship, and were taking him ashore, when he was again taken in custody and sent back to the asylum. THOMPSON seems very much broken down in health.

From the Asylum the visitors went to the Workhouse, and there a very singular sight was exhibited. They have no work for the women, and there sat four hundred women as a congregation sits in church, and there they sit from after breakfast until noon, and after dinner they again resume their seats till night brings them their bread and water. Not a word is spoken, not a whisper is heard; there they sit like mutes in their statue-like position, day in and day out. That is the punishment now inflicted on the Workhouse women. They say the punishment is a thousand times worse than hard labor.

The penitentiary and the island hospital were next visited. At the last place some frightful sights, the results of debauchery, were shown. Girls, aged from seventeen to twenty, were there lying prostrated, with no hope of their ever recovering. One beautiful girl of eighteen, who said she was a native of Rockland County, is fast sinking into another world. There were too many present to ask why and how she fell.

In the Governor's room, Warden KEENE had served up a splendid dinner to the guests, after which they embarked, late in the evening, on the steamer, and as the air was cool and bracing, the guests were treated to a sail down the bay, and those that chose, on returning, were landed at Peck-slip.

THE HOMEWARD MARCH.

Arrival of the Third Vermont Regiment.

Yesterday morning the Third Vermont Regiment arrived at Battery Barracks, from Washington, via the Camden and Amboy route. The regiment landed at Pier No. 1 at about 10 o'clock, and remained at the Barracks until 3 P. M., when they took the Hudson River road for Albany, intending to proceed to Burlington, Vt., for final payment and discharge.

The Third Vermont numbered 214 men and 21 officers, and was under the command of Col. H. W. FLOYD. The regiment was organized at St. Johnsbury in 1861, being recruited from the Green Mountain State. On the 16th of July, 1861, the command was sworn into the United States service, and immediately proceeded to Washington. It soon after joined the Army of the Potomac, and has remained a component part of that famous organization ever since. During the Peninsular campaign it served at first under Gen. KEYES, being subsequently merged into the Sixth Corps, under Gen. FRANKLIN. Subsequently Maj.-Gen. W. F. SMITH, (Baldy) who originally brought out the Third Vermont, assumed the command. Thus the Third has the pleasure of serving under a corps commander who had come out with them as Colonel. After the command of the Sixth Corps was transferred to the lamented SEDGWICK the Third Vermont continued under his command until his death in the Wilderness. Since that time Gen. WRIGHT has had command of the corps.

It will thus be seen that the Third has participated in every battle of importance fought by the heroic Army of the Potomac, excepting those which occurred while the Sixth Corps were with Gen. SHERIDAN, in the Shenandoah Valley. The first battle in which the Third was engaged was the disastrous charge across Warwick Swamp, while the siege of Yorktown was in progress. Crossing the swamp at Lee's Mills, April 16, 1862, four companies charged upon the enemy's work, and out of 190 men 97 were killed, drowned or wounded. At the four days' fighting, comprising the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania, the regiment lost over 400 men. At the battle of Cold Harbor, a month after, the regiment (then only 300 strong) lost 79 in killed and wounded.

The Third has had on its rolls, during its four years' service, nearly 1,900 names, and now returns with about 300 men, all told. The following are the battles to be placed to their credit:

1862—Warwick Swamp, April 16; Siege of Yorktown, April; Williamsburgh, May 5; West Point, May 6; Seven days' battle before Richmond, June 26—July 2; Seven Pines; Fredericksburgh, (under BURNSIDE,) Dec. 13.

1863—Lee's Heights, May 1—3; Gettysburgh, July 1—5; Funkstown, Md., July 8; Wapping Heights, July 22; Rappahannock Station, October; Mine Run, Nov. 26.

1864—Wilderness, May 5; Spottsylvania, May 7—8; Totopotomy, North Anna, Cold Harbor, June 1, Bethesda Church; Siege of Petersburgh; Charlestown Va., Aug. 21; Halltown, Va., Aug. 22; Winchester Va., Sept. 19; Fisher's Hill, Va., Sept. 22; Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19.

1865.—Third Hatcher's Run, Feb. 4; assault upon the enemy's works, (usually known as Fort Fisher,) March 25; grand assault upon Petersburgh, April 2; pursuit of LEE; Amelia Court-house, April 6; surrender of LEE, April 9; entered Danville, April 27.

The following is the roster of the officers now with the command:

Field and Staff—Colonel, H. W. Floyd; Lieutenant-Colonel, —— Hubbard: Major, A. P. Nerdt; Surgeon, J. Meigs; Adjutant, A. Hull.

Line Officers—Company A, First Lieut. Pepper, Second Lieut. W. Wood; Company B, Capt. Fuller, First Lieut. O. B. Robinson, Second Lieut. E. E. Cushman; Company C, Capt. L. B. Fairbanks, First Lieut. Wakefield; Company D, Capt. J. Thompson, First Lieut. A. W. Lyons, Second Lieut. Chas. Guire; Company I, Capt. Thos. T. Leonard, First Lieut. G. C. Hawkins, Second Lieut. C. H. Woodbury; Company K, Capt. Horace French, First Lieut. O. H. Thompson, Second Lieut. A. J. Locke.

CHOWDER EXCURSION.—The M. T. Brennan Chowder Club, composed of members of Hose Company No. 60, made their annual excursion on Tuesday last to Sheepshead Bay. The attendance was unusually large, about one hundred and twenty-five persons being present. The excursion was as much enjoyed as in former years, and after spending a most delightful day, the company returned to the city at an early hour in the evening. It has been resolved to continue the club, which has proved a source of much pleasure to its members.

OUR STREETS.

Meeting of the "Strikers"—The Workmen Under the City Inspector Paid Off.

The street-cleaners who refuse to work under the contractors, held another meeting at No. 76 Prince-street, yesterday. Mr. MICHAEL MOONEY presided.

Mr. MOONEY after making some remarks, intended to be sarcastic, on the manner in which the streets are being cleaned at the present time, said he understood that the Street-Cleaning Commission had fallen out, and that there were only two of them in favor of continuing the present contract.

Mr. DUFFY was introduced. He urged the men to stand up for their right, and they would soon crush monoply. He said the workmen were entitled to be better treatment from the city than they were receiving. He knew that they could not have steady work at the best, but they should have all that there is to done. In front of the Fourteenth Ward Police Station, there is a nuisance in the shape of garbage, which there appears to be no one to remove. Firmness in the position they had taken would certainly make their movement a success. He would say to the public that he was authorized to state that the men are ready to work as soon as fair wages are offered. They are ready to clean the streets as soon as they are fairly treated. All that they ask is a fair day's wages for a fair day's labor.

The reports from the various wards of the number of carts employed in each were then received, and were as follows: First Ward, 2 carts; Second, no men and no carts; Third, 4 carts; Fourth, 1 or 2; Fifth, 3; Sixth, 6 carts and a few men; Seventh, 4; Eighth, 3; Ninth, 4; Tenth, 2 or 3; Eleventh, 2 or 3; Thirteenth, 5; Fourteenth, 3 or 4 men with hoes—no carts; Fifteenth, 12 or 13; Sixteenth, 3; Seventeenth, 4; Eighteenth, none; Twentieth, 9; Twenty-first, 4; Twenty-second, a few coal carts.

[It will be seen that this report shows a much larger number of carts employed than the report made a few days ago.]

On motion it was resolved to hold a meeting in front of the City Hall at 10½ o'clock this morning.

The following preamble and resolutions were read to the meeting and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Common Council of the city have adopted a preamble and resolutions in reference to the street-cleaning contract, setting forth its requirements, and, in very definite and explicit terms, condemning the nonfulfillment of the contract by the contractors, as evidenced in the piles of garbage, ashes and refuse of every kind that now line our streets and avenues, and calling upon the Mayor to take immediate steps to secure the performance of the contract, or, failing in that, to report back to the Common Council his views and recommendations; and

Whereas, The Mayor has thus far declined or failed to act upon such suggestions; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we most respectfully and earnestly request Hon. FRANCIS I. A. BOOLE, City Inspector, as the chief sanitary officer of this city, upon whom the responsibility of having the streets and avenues thoroughly cleaned chiefly rests, and who holds in his hands the lives and health of our wives and children, to send a communication to either branch of the Common Council, embodying his views as to the non-performance of the contract, and the fearfully filthy condition of the city at the present time, together with his recommendations thereon.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

THE CITY INSPECTOR'S SWEEPERS PAID OFF.

Yesterday a warrant was countersigned by the Mayor for six weeks' expenditures for street cleaning under the City Inspector. The amount of the warrant was $126,930.

The following are the items embraced in the two weeks ending June 3:

For sweepers, cartmen, &c.	$30,428 93
For clerks, inspectors and assistants on dumps	6,747 00
For laborers on heaps	1,267 50
Total	$38,443 43
Two weeks up to June 17:	
For sweepers	$36,710 81
For clerks, &c.	6,730 00
For laborers, &c.	1,290 00
Total	$44,730 81
Two weeks up to June 30:	
For sweepers, &c.	$36,296 36
For clerks, &c.	6,202 00
For laborers, &c.	1,182 50
Total	$48,680 86
To this sum of	$126,930 00
must be added a warrant in favor of E. H. Reed, for dumping ashes at various points for six weeks, up to June 30 last	1,106 76
Charles D. Blish, cleaning Fourth, Fifth and Sixth avenues, Bowery, Grand-street, Chatham, Park-row and Bleecker-street	4,140 00
John McCahill, cleaning Eighth-avenue	720 00
Wm. H. Devoe, cleaning Broadway, Cortlandt-street, Chambers-street, Fulton, Wall, State and Whitehall streets	2,950 00
Robt. J. Brown, removing street manure from heaps to boats	2,834 90
Total	$138,681 66

Being at the rate of $23,000 a week, or about $1,200,000 a year.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE.—The closing exercises of the annual examination at this institution took place Wednesday evening, a good audience attending. The exercises consisted of declamations, examinations in Greek, Latin, mathematics and music. The students, mere boys, acquitted themselves very creditably, particularly in construing passages of the ancient languages, and in solving problems pertaining to the calculus and logarithmic series. The band, composed of members of the institute, made a fine display. At the close of the exercises, prizes were awarded to those having attained a prescribed degree of merit.

AFFAIRS AT HEADQUARTERS.—There are many and conflicting reports in circulation concerning the changes at Gen. DIX's headquarters. As yet there are none. Gen. DIX is in Washington on private business. Gen. JOHN J. PECK is on duty at the headquarters temporarily, and Col. VAN BUREN, Col. LUDLOW, Maj. JOLINE and Capts. HOOPER, VAN ECKSTEIN, BLAKE and LORD are as yet there also. Maj. BOLLES, the Judge Advocate has gone to Boston on business. When he returns from the East he will enter upon the discharge of the duties of his new office—Solicitor to the Navy Department at Washington. It is as yet undecided when Gen. HOOKER shall relieve Gen. DIX. The former is in no hurry and the latter has much business to finish up before he can well leave.

THE RAM DUNDERBERG.—This formidable iron-clad frigate is nearly ready for launching, and the 22d inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., has been fixed for that occasion. She is the largest vessel ever built in this country, and as the larger part of the iron-plating is already in place, adding greatly to the enormous weight of the hull, much interest is manifested in the success of the launch.

PERSONAL.—Corporal WM. DAVIS, formerly of Company B, One Hundred and Forty-sixth New-York Regiment, who was wounded at the battle of the Wildeess, will confer a favor by calling upon, or sending his address to GEO. F. WILLIAMS, NEW-YORK TIMES Office. The fate of several missing members of the regiment is still unsettled.

LAUNCH.—C. & R. POILLON will launch from their yard, foot of Bridge-street, Brooklyn, at 2 P. M., to-morrow, (Saturday,) the steamship *Leo* of about 900 tons, built for Messrs. MURRAY & NEPHEW, of this city.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS.—In this court, Wednesday, JOHN VRAGAN, a German, was tried for rape upon a little girl aged seven years, named FREDERICKA REINHART, residing in Twenty-seventh-street, near Fourth-avenue, Gowanus. The offence, as alleged, was perpetrated in defendant's store, near the residence of the child's parents, on the 27th of June last. The jury found the prisoner guilty of an attempt to commit rape, and sentence was deferred. ....THOMAS STEWART was tried for burglary and convicted. It appeared from the evidence that he entered the residence of Mr. FOOTE, No. 229 Clermont-avenue, and took up a number of valuable articles. The servant girl gave the alarm, and he was arrested. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to State Prison for ten years.

THE KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS.—In this court, yesterday, MICHAEL LAHERTY was convicted of larceny, in having stolen two pocket-books and two papers of tobacco from MATHEW RADDEN, who was asleep on a stoop in Fulton-avenue at the time of the theft, on the night of the 25th of June last. The pocket-books were found in the prisoner's possession. Sentence was deferred. GEORGE WHITE, arraigned on the charge of attempting to shoot Mr. C. J. CURRAN, a few night's since, while endeavoring to arrest him, was tried and convicted. J. WILSON was convicted on the charge of breaking into the store of J. BRIDGEMAN, No. 143 Atlantic-street, on the night of the 24th of June, and stealing some hams worth $20. Both the prisoners were remanded for sentence.

ROBBED OF A WATCH.—THOMAS PORTER, a colored seaman, called at a house in Hart's-alley, on Wednesday night, and, having $600, paid $180 for a gold watch which he bought from one of the occupants. The watch was stolen while in the house, and JOSEPH EVERSON, WM. L. MOORE, ELIZABETH and AMELIA WILSON were arrested on suspicion. They were held for examination.

STEALING WATCH-CHAINS.—HENRY LEWIS was arrested on Wednesday afternoon on the charge of stealing two watch-chains from the store of JULIUS MORROW, No. 210 Court-street, while pretending to buy some articles. Mrs. MORRO detected him. The accused was held for a hearing.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man, apparently 60 years of age, was found in the slip foot of Bridge-street, on Tuesday evening. From appearances he had been in the water three or four weeks. He was taken to the dead-house by the Brooklyn authorities yesterday.

EXPLOSION OF A PISTOL.—A little girl named PAULINE SCHAFFER, aged 2 years, was severely injured on Wednesday night by the explosion of a pistol which she had in her hand. Her face and one arm were hurt. Her parents reside in Adams-street, near Washington-street, Eighteenth Ward.

ROBBED.—A soldier named CHARLES PAYNE was robbed in front of No. 22 Sands-streets on Thursday night, of some $3. Another returned soldier, named MICHAEL COLLINS, was arrested on suspicion and held for a hearing.

LARCENY.—BRIDGET MCGUIRE was taken into custody last evening for stealing a gold ring from ELLEN JACKSON, residing at No. 9 Hamilton-avenue. The accused was locked up to await examination.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT, FRIDAY, JULY 14.—Nos. 42, 9, 10, 11, 12, 34, 37, 51.

Williamsburgh.

A MACHINIST TURNS DOCTOR AND LOSES HIS FIRST PATIENT.—A child named WM. L. RYAN, whose parents reside in Eagle-street, near Liberty, Greenpoint, died on Monday last under circumstances which induced Coroner BARRETT to cause an investigation. A post-mortem examination was made by Drs. CREAMER and DONNER, and they yesterday submitted the result of that examination to the Coroner's jury. The evidence elicited showed that deceased had been suffering from cholera infantum, and that a man named JOHN W. ALEXANDER, a machinist by trade, undertook to prescribe medicines for its relief. The nostrums failed and the child died. The medical testimony went to show that the medicines, although harmless in many cases, were unfit for this. The jury rendered a verdict of death from perforation of the stomach, and also censured Mr. ALEXANDER for undertaking a business of which he knew nothing.... Coroner BARRETT also held an inquest last evening upon the body of an infant found in the vault of the premises rear of No. 107 Grand-street, E. D. No evidence was obtained in relation to it.

FROM SARATOGA SPRINGS.

Trotting Race Postponed—Inauguration of the Drama—Concert—Chance for Speculation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Wednesday, July 12, 1865.

The weather—fruitful source of man's discomfiture—caused a postponement of the trotting races yesterday, much to the disappointment of a large number of people, from all sections of the country, who had assembled here to witness, or to take part, in the proceedings. The early hour at which the floodgates of heaven were opened, and the prompt action of the managers in giving general publicity of the fact that the announced programme would not be fulfilled until to-day, lessened very materially the pang of disappointment.

The trot to-day will be for a purse of $1,250, mile heats, three in five, in harness, for stallions. The following-named horses have been entered: *Andy Johnson, Ethan Allen, Henry Clay, Mount Vernon, Young Morrill*, and an interesting time is expected.

One peculiarity in regard to the Saratoga course deserves to be mentioned—no liquor is allowed to be sold. Nothing has tended more to bring racing into disrepute in America than the unrestricted sale of intoxicating beverages.

THE LELAND OPERA HOUSE.

The Messrs. GROVER dedicated this neat establishment to the "histrionic art" last evening, when "The Heir at law" was presented, with a cast of rare ability, as will be seen by the list of familiar names annexed:

Lady Duberly	Mrs. M. A. Chapman.
Caroline Dormer	Miss Lizzie Prince.
Cicely Homespun	Miss Eliza Newton.
Lord Duberly	Mr. W. A. Chapman.
Dick Dowlas	Mr. G. H. Clarke.
Dr. Pangloss	Mr. E. Lamb.
Mr. Steadfast	Mr. J. Reilly.
Henry Morland	Mr. G. L. Parkes
Zekiel Homespun	Mr. Frank Lawler.
Kenrick	Mr. C. B. De Groat.
John	Mr. J. Daly.
Waiter	Mr. Henderson.

There were some five hundred persons present, and, for a first performance, everything passed off admirably. Miss NEWTON as *Cicely Homespun*, Mr. CLARKE as *Dick Dowlas*, and Mr. and Mrs. CHAPMAN as *Lord* and *Lady Duberly*, particularly elicited frequent applause.

The performance of the orchestra alone is well worth the price of admission to this establishment, as well may be imagined when a recognized musical celebrity as C. C. KOPPITZ is the leader, assisted by sixteen of the best musicians in this line of business to be obtained in the country. During the evening the orchestra performed the following pieces:

1. Overture "Souvenir"	KOPPITZ.
2. Scene from Dinorah (Clarionette obligato Mr. GOEPEL.)	MEYERBEER.
3. Nightingale Polka (His celebrated arrangement with Piccolo Obligato.)	KOPPITZ.
4. Belle of the Season, Galop—new	KOPPITZ.

The overture and Nightingale Polka were particularly well received and encored.

This evening "the Hunchback" will be presented.

Mme. ANNA BISHOP, gave a concert last evening in Saratoga Hall to a rather slim house, and there was a ball also, so that visitors here are well supplied with entertainments.

The ubiquitous BRADY is spending the season here, and has along with him a couple of skilfull artists, who have made pictures of some of the most familiar and attractive scenes in this vicinity.

Prof. (*née* Col.) WYNDHAM, has opened a fencing school in the dancing hall of the Union Hotel and is liberally patronized and is making his school quite a feature here.

Won't some of the enterprising dealers in bivalves in New-York, come to the relief of Saratogians, and, at the same time "make a good thing" by forwarding a daily supply of oysters? I make no charge for the suggestion; but, really, there is not an oyster to be had here. The excuse given is that "it won't pay." Oysters pay when taken from New-York to Washington. Why not in Saratoga?

The hotels are rapidly filling up, but as with omnibuses, there is always room for a few more.

In haste E. A. P.

The Trotting Carnival.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, Tuesday, July 11, 1865.

The trotting sports at Saratoga, which have been so long anticipated by the patrons of this pastime and the visitors to this queen of watering places, were to have been inaugurated on Tuesday, but owing to a rain storm which set in early in the day, the association very properly postponed the commencement until the following morning, when the day dawned brilliantly fair, and the track was in splendid condition, the nature of the soil and the watchful care always bestowed upon it causing it, in a few hours after the heaviest storm, to be in the finest running or trotting order; and there is little doubt but that it will be one of the fastest tracks in the country.

Many improvements have been effected since last year. The magnificent grand stand has been lengthened by the addition of 120 feet, (60 feet at each end;) covered throughout, and all the seats elegantly cushioned, due care having been taken to reserve an eligible department opposite the score for the accomodation of the press; an example we should like to see followed by the directors of other meetings. The inclosed space in front of the stand has been turfed, a new and most capacious field-stand has been erected, and the entire circuit of the course fenced in; in fact, all the executive arrangements were of the most complete description. The grand stand was filled by the *élite* of the fashionable and sporting world, the ladies in full toilettes being largely represented, and appearing to thoroughly enjoy this to the great majority a new species of racing pastime. For the great event, viz., the stallion trot for a purse of $1,250, there were five entries, viz., *Harry Clay, Young Morril, Ethan Allen, Mount Vernon* and *Andy Johnson*. This was, however, reduced to a match between the first two, the other three declining a contest with these two renowned trotting champions, *Mount Vernon* being last out, and sold in pools within a few moments of the start. In the pool betting on Monday evening it was 100 to 90 on *Clay* against *Morril, Mount Vernon* fetching only $20 in pools of $230. On Tuesday the betting ranged first at even and then at 6 to 4 on *Clay*. Whilst on Wednesday morning, in pools and general betting, 2 to 1 was freely laid on *Clay*. With the strictest punctuality the horses were brought up to the score precisely at 11 o'clock, the time appointed for the commencement of each day's sport, and by five minutes past they were under way. The judges were, Col. S. D. BRUCE, of Kentucky; Mr. J. M. MARVIN and Mr. C. B. DEXTER.

SUMMARY.

SARATOGA COURSE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 12.—Purse of $1,250, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness, for all stallions bar George Wilkes.

M. H. Woodruff named br. s., Young Morril	2	1	1	1
Hiram Woodruff named blk. s., Harry Clay	1	2	2	2
D. Mace's Ethan Allen	dr.			
A. W. Mann's Mount Vernon	dr.			
J. B. Murray's Andie Johnson	dr.			

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half-mile.	Mile.
First Heat	38	1:15½	2:34¼
Second Heat	38	1:15	2:32½
Third Heat	37	1:15½	2:35½
Fourth Heat	38	1:15	2:32½

FIRST HEAT.

Betting 2 to 1 on *Henry Clay*. At the second attempt a capital send off was effected, both getting off on even terms, *Clay* having the pole, in which order he traveled to the turn, where *Morrill* broke and lost three lengths, Clay carrying on that lead past the quarter pole and down the back, where *Morrill* went off his feet again, but lost nothing by it. At the half mile *Clay* still led three lengths, passing it *Morrill* was up and down again, reducing *Clay's* lead to a length at the three-quarters, in which order he swung into the homestretch. Half way up *Morrill* broke again, and at the draw-gate carried *Clay* off his feet also, and it was only within a few feet of the score that they got down and passed the string so close together that it was a question whether a dead heat would not be declared. The heat was, however, given to *Clay* by a head.

TIME—Quarter, 38; half mile, 1:15½; mile, 2:34¼.

SECOND HEAT.

Betting 2 to 1 on *Clay*, which was freely taken by the partisans of *Morrill*. They got away at the first attempt, *Morrill* with a slight lead, taking *Clay* off his feet prior to their reaching the turn, where *Morrill* led three lengths, and took the inside place. There was no alteration pasing the quarter pole, but going down the back stretch *Clay* commenced closing the gap, but in closing, so broke again—badly at the half mile—*Morrill* opening a wide gap, which he continued past the three-quarters and into the home-stretch, where it was evidently a lost heat for *Clay*, *Morrill* going easily within himself, and winning by as many lengths as he chose, *Clay* pulling up at the draw gate.

TIME.—Quarter, 38; half, 1:15; mile, 2:32½.

THIRD HEAT.

Betting 4 to 1 on *Morrill*—his opponent in the minds of betting men not being inclined to show his trotting ability. At the second attempt a good start was effected, the two traveling in close company to the turn, where *Clay* broke, and lost two lengths, *Morrill* increasing his lead to three lengths as they passed the quarter pole. Down the back stretch *Clay* went all to pieces, *Morrill* being full 60 yards ahead at the half mile, *Clay* not getting down at the three quarters, the heat was virtually over, as *Morrill* had a lead of full 100 yards here, he in turn went off his feet, which saved *Clay* from being distanced, *Morrill* coming home at his leisure, and passing the score at little over a walk.

TIME—Quarter, 37; half-mile, 1:15½; mile, 2:35½.

FOURTH HEAT.

Betting, 100 to 10 on *Morrill*. The pair got away in a remarkably even start. At the turn, *Morrill* showed in front, taking a lead of a length, which he increased to two at the quarter-pole. Down the backstretch, *Clay* went off his feet, giving *Morrill* a lead of four lengths at the half-mile, on which he gained as they neared the three-quarters, where *Clay* broke badly, giving *Morrill* a lead of full eight lengths, with which he came up to the homestretch, and was landed the easiest possible of winners by any number of lengths he chose to take the judges' verdict by. The stallion, *Clay*, was evidently not himself; he seemed weak, inclined to cut up ugly, and whenever urged, broke. The *Morrill* party also claimed that he was far from himself, and that his mouth was sore. It was unfortunate that *Mount Vernon*, who had been brought a considerable distance, went home the night before, as his supporters claimed that he could have easily defeated the time made by the other two. After the trot, the judges decided that, for the purse of $1,250, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, for all horses, inasmuch as *Harry Clay* and *Dexter* were entitled to be classed as in the same stable within ten days of the race, both could not start; hence, as neither *John Morgan* nor *Ethan Allen* are here, the purse is off.

J. D.

Evening Exchange.

$10,000 Am. Gold	142⅜	600 Cleve. & Pitts	69½
35,000 U. S. 5-20s....Old		500 do	69¾
Issue	106	400 do b3	69⅞
300 N. Y. Cen. R.	96	100 do	69⅞
200 do b3	96⅛	100 Chi. & R. I.	108
100 do	96⅛	400 do	108⅜
700 Erie Railway	80⅞	100 Chi. & N. W.	29
700 do b3	81	2200 Chi. & N. W. Pr.	63⅞
600 do s3	80⅞	100 do b3	64
600 do	80⅝	100 do b3	63¾
1400 do	81	100 Pitts., Ft. W. & C. b3	96¾
100 Hud. Riv. R. s3	110¾	200 Mil. & P. du C.	40
400 Reading R.	101⅞	300 do	39¾
400 do s3	110⅜	100 Canton Co. s3	41¼
400 Mich. S. & N. I. s3	66½	100 Bruns. Land Co.	9
400 do	66½	200 do	9½
400 do s3	66⅜	100 Cen. Coal Co.	51
200 do	66⅜	100 Quick. Min. Co.	62¼

Gold firm. Stocks active and rather strong.

[Advertisement.]

Tampering with the Teeth is madness. Avoid the corrosive dentifrices, submit to no scraping, use nothing but SOZODONT. Orient herbs are its ingredients. It preserves the enamel. It removes all impurities. It strengthens the gums. It deodorizes a tainted breath. It is harmless as water, and more valuable than its weight in gold.

[Advertisement]

LADIES' SUMMER GAITERS, $1 A PAIR.—CANTRELL is disposing of his stock of light-colored gaiters at very low prices, and as they are just the articles to wear in the country during the Summer, we advise an early call to his establishment, No. 813 Broadway, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets.

[Advertisement.]

SARATOGA "STAR" SPRING WATER.—Depot No. 3 Barclay-street, New-York. Congress, Empire, and other mineral spring water. Star Water on draught. Druggists supplied by the gallon. D. WESTON.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement]

TURKISH BATHS, No. 13 LEIGHT-STREET.—HOURS: Gentlemen, 6 to 8 A. M., and 3 to 9 P. M.; Ladies, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. Greatest luxury. Try one.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.			
Virginia	July 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Damascus	July 8	Quebec	Liverpool.
City of Boston	July 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Borussia	July 8	New-York	South'ton.
Cuba	July 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Kangaroo	July 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Moravian	July 15	Quebec	Liverpool.
Louisiana	July 15	New-York	Liverpool.
America	July 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Atlanta	July 17	New-York	London.
China	July 19	Boston	Liverpool.
Saxonia	July 22	New-York	Southampton.
FROM EUROPE.			
Europe	June 29	Havre	New-York.
City of Cork	June 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	July 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Hansa	July 5	Southampton	New-York.
North American	July 6	Liverpool	Quebec.
Africa	July 8	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	July 12	Northampton	New-York.
Virginia	July 13	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	July 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	July 22	Liverpool	Boston.
Cuba	July 29	Liverpool	New-York.

Havana, New-Orleans and Panama.

Manhattan	July 15	New-York	Hav. & V. Cruz

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 5:30 and 10 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In Steamship Morning Star, from Greytown, Nic.—Miss E. Allen, Eiss H. Howard, J. B. Fargo, Mrs. E. G. Illsley, L. Dent, D. Carr, Rev. A. L. Baker and wife, Mr. Gammons and wife, F. J. Moore, Mr. Greene and wife, Mrs. S. E. Gaskell and 2 children, Chas. Tewksbury, M. Muller, Mr. Spotson, daughter and infant, Mrs. Harmill and child, Mrs. H. S. Winn, Mrs. N. D. Sauyer, J. A. Starkweathe, J. H. Bromley, Dr. C. N. Sharbock, Rev. G. Winter, Dr. D. W. Ballard, wife and 4 children, D. M. Lambert, J. Mechling and wife, S. S. C. Barker, Geo. Monuson, H. W. Andrews, W. A. West, H. Duncan, Jas. Dubois and wife, Mrs. Keys, Sarah Rotcoss, C. Clough, J. Smith, wife and child, C. B. Sebastian, J. W. Pottle, J. F. Pottle, Mrs. Parris, Mrs. Robinson, daughter and child, Mrs. McMor, son and 2 children, S. C. Meeker, C. J. Holden, D. B. Christ, Mrs. M. J. Dowd, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. M. W. Hatch, C. D. Adams, M. Panissue, A. Dares and wife; Mrs. Hicks and child; O. Denning, wife and child; Mrs. S. C. Muker; Capt. F. M. Roberts and wife; A. W. Adams and son; J. Haller; G. Sohn, wife and child; F. Buckman, wife and child; O. S. Dodson, wife and 2 children; F. G. Brown; J. Fry; T. Crooks; W. Smith, wife and 4 children; E. J. Hills; J. H. Tibbs; F. F. Hostetter; M. G. Sheppler; C. F. Peters; C. C. Howes; C. Hoel; P. E. Suank; Mrs. A. Smith and son; Mrs. J. McCurr; A. M. Osborn, wife and 3 children; G. E. Parris; H. Franklin; Felix Carlo; Geo. Carlo; Fred. Carlo; Lewis Stone; G. W. Linner; G. W. Creamer and wife; C. E. McCusker; A. G. Snow; C. M. Phelps, wife and child; Miss S. J. Bowman; Miss M. C. Bowman; M. Simon; J. P. Greenland; L. J. McIntire; J. Reynolds; A. Monery; O. A. Granlie; D. Fort; S. N. Cooper; J. P. Wheeler; E. Carnginex; W. Moody; Mrs. Hannill and 2 children, W. C. Patten, Mrs. Phillips and child, Geo. Parrish, A. B. Frisbee, C. Mannell, J. Johnson, wife and 3 children; H. Stone, A. Bay, J. Brown, C. Souse, W. H. Monroe, E. McCurdy, W. McCurdy, L. Heyman, N. Techlose, J. B. Purcell, W. H. Wilson, R. Cheadler, J. Dumong, L. Q. Butler, J. R. Paul, John Haley, J. Cameron, Thos. N. Tyle, Charles Courtnay, E. C. Westcott, W. L. Bowman, William J. Raunch, Geo. B. Manley and wife, N. Patten, wife and child, J. B. Vanderveld and wife, Geo. Claresy, S. A. Curry, J. Curtis, G. W. Cray, C. H. Packham, J. S. Peck, J. M. Davenport and child. R. West, Robt. W. Hall, W. F. Bennett, W. Mill, Mrs. Curry and son, Thos. Walkins, B. Howard, James Daley, J. Smith, J. Beard and wife, J. Richards, Thos. Moore, E. Turner, C. E. Morgan, N. S. Brewer, C. Hoffman, G. Lathrop, J. M. Warner, N. M. Taylor, J. C. Arminger, P. Comerais, S. Lyons, H. E. Marshall, Geo. Walker, J. Bowen, A. Merow, E. Brady, M. Phillips, L. S. Cowl, J. Miller, W. C. Garten, C. H. Lee, A. B. Armstrong, Geo. H. Haskins, J. Stevens, J. Mallony, C. S. Leonard, W. E. Potter, M. Foderley, Geo. Lyons, son and two children, B. A. Kemball, J. W. Miller, E. P. Miller, J. Torrey, W. N. Merrill, N. Galloway, Sam'l Arten, E. Garner, W. Stone, C. M. Opdyke, Mrs. Cumst, and 494 in the steerage.

JULY 13—*In steamship Europe, from Havre, via Brest*—Mrs. E. Taylor, T. T. Brugier, B. Weit, J. Weit, A. Jourdeil, Mrs. H. Caroll, G. M. Crich, L. Jacquet, family and servant, A. Satler, G. Penabert, J. Gerson and wife, E. Laight, M. Porch, J. Kieper, J. Garcia, Mrs. Lobit and family, C. De Labarre, S. Gould, Mrs. L. Syg, J. Hill, Mrs. A. de Houtz, Mrs. C. Masson, C. Engelsard, J. Hercier, A. Derbes, M. Hoffman and wife, W. Strause, J. Legoff, Mrs. Bendolat, H. Ellean and family, Mrs. Pesant and 2 children, J. Cressent, wife and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Risterer, A. Morran and wife, E. Riquet and wife, C. Weil, wife and lady, J. Schwartz, Mr. Burri and wife, F. de Sazanne, Mr. Belarnelle, wife and child, E. Muller, N. Netter, L. Moses, M. Foyd, Mrs. M. Herchenzoer, G. Mares, J. Jackson and servant, A. Serin, S. Bendiner, C. Frank, Mr. Guegin, Mr. Bernier, Mr. Verkin, Mr. Barthels, Mr. Huttin, Mr. Epzard, Mr. Bardon, Mr. Garnier, Mr. Bertheley, J. Curion and son, Mr. Adam, A. Holy, M. Herrisson, Mrs. C. Guillaume and family, Mrs. M. and A. Pease, F. and J. Stearns, Mrs. Nusbaum, Mrs. M. Block, Mrs. Culula, J. Achik and wife, Mrs. A. Pierro and daughter and servant, Mrs. M. Lozes and T. Lozes, Mrs. M. Bayel, S. Amerson, Ch. Kaha, S. Hirch, J. Larcher, Mrs. H. Potts, Mrs. L. Gibson, M. Brovet, and [illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 40 | Sun sets..... 7 31 | Moon rises.. 11 02

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 11 40 | Gov. Island. 12 39 | Hell Gate... 2 01

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, July 13.

Cleared.

Steamships City of Limerick, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Morro Castle, Adams, Havana, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamers Artisan, Young, Baltimore; Josephine Thompson, Moore, Baltimore; Commander, Terry, Wilmington, Arthur Leary.

Ships Ella S. Thayer, Thomson, Pugwash, C. C. Duncan & Co.; Monsoon, Ruger, City Point, Ruger Bros.

Bark Windward, Eldridge, Melbourne to Boston, Tucker & Beatty.

Brigs Arostook, Lord, Manzanilla, Miller & Houghton; Frank W., (Br.,) Laefe, Halifax, J. W. Requa & Co.; Sapon, (Br.,) Green, St. John, N. F., Green & Currie; Nellie Johnson, (Br.,) Wayest, St. Georges, N. B., Jed Frye & Co.; Mariner, Ingersoll, Malaga, Miller & Houghton; Lady Washington, (Br.,) Corbort, St. John, N. B.

Schooners W. E. Mershon, Cole, Morehead City, N. L. McCready & Co.; Pacific, Farrow, Beaufort, Thomas & Holmes; Tees, Corwin, Turks Island, McColl & Frith; Ned, Stacy, Providence, E. S. Powell; J. C. Brooks, Bacon, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; America, Reynolds, Bristol, L. Kenny & Co.; Delmar, Lank, Newbern, J. Davis; Ransom, Bethel, Grand Harbor, J. Douglass; Adria, Lanedels, Harbor Grace, N. F., P. I. Nevius & Son.

Sloop Deep River, Buell, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett & Son.

Arrived.

Steamship Morning Star, Nelson, Greytown, Nic., 5th inst., with 772 passengers. 10th, lat. 28 10 N., lon. 79 38 W., passed a large bark-rigged screw steamer, bound N.; also brig D. M. Jobson, of Boston, and a bark showing Spanish colors. 11th, 8 P. M., passed a brig-rigged screw steamer, bound N. On the night of Sunday, July 9, Carrysfort Light was not lighted from 10 P. M. to 11 P. M.

Steamship Europe, (Fr.,) Duchesne, Havre June 29, via Brest July 1, with mdse. and passengers to George Mackenzie. 12th inst., 70 miles east of Sandy Hook, passed steamship Cuba, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Yazoo, Couch, Richmond and Norfolk 23 hours, with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamship City of Cork, (Br.,) Tibbets, Liverpool June 30, and Queenstown July 1, at 4 P. M., with mdse. and 578 passengers to John G. Dale. July 8, passed several large icebergs. 9th, 80 milas N. E. of Cape Race, at 4 P. M., exchangrd signals with steamship Asia, bound E. Off lightship, passed steamship City of Limerick, hence.

Steamship Thames, Swift, Apalachicola 7 ds., with cotton and passengers to B. Richards & Son.

Steamship Hatteras, Parrish, Norfolk 24 hours, with mdse. and passengers to H. T. Livingston & Co.

Steamer Atlanta, Williams, New-Orleans 5th, and the Bar the 6th, with 578 discharged men of the 2d New-Jersey Cavalry. John Griffin and John Elbereon died July 9; Louis Louzier died 12th.

Ship Belmont, (of St. John, N. B.,) Grant, Calcutta March 4, via Pernambuco June 9, with mdse. to Richard Irwin & Co.

Bark Giula, (Ital.,) Fordella, Palermo April 29, passed Gibraltar May 22, with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Bark Carlton, (of Boston,) Trecartin, Cow Bay, C. B., 13 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Clarita, (of Buenos Ayres,) Rece, Sagua 12 ds., with sugar to master.

Bark Annie Ramsay, (of New-Cain, Wales,) Phillips, Montevideo 72 ds., with hides, goat-skins, etc., to order.

U. S. brig Bonito, Acting Ensign N. J. Blasdell, commanding, Pensacola June 20. June 29, lat. 23 44, lon. 82 14, saw U. S. bark Midnight, bound N. June 30, lat. 24 03, lon. 81 38, saw U. S. schr. O. H. Lee. July 4, lat. 32 02, lon. 78 39, spoke U. S. bark Restless, from Key West for Philadelphia. Had light winds and calms the entire passage. Left in port, U. S. frigate Potomac, U. S. barks Kuhn and Arthur, gunboats Owasca, Pinola, Katahdin, steamers Titania, Pink and J. P. Jackson, and ship Sebastopol.

Brig Ospray, (of St. John, N. B.,) Read, Matamoras 32 ds., with cotton and wool to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Quango, (Br.,) Burke, Cow Bay 13 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Brig Resolute, (of Turks Island,) Peterson, Ponce, P. R., 18 ds., with molasses to Waydell & Co.

Brig Alphea, (Ham.,) Steigertahl, Cienfuegos 19 ds., with sugar A. E. Godfrey.

Brig Machias, (of Machias,) Cates, Nuevitas 11 ds., with sugar and molasses to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig J. Polledo, (of Nassau,) Marwick, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar, etc., to master.

Brig Sarah Crowell, (of Halifax,) Messenger, Rio Grande June 1, with hides, etc., to E. D. Morgan & Co.

Brig Charles Albert, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Hardy, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar, etc., to master. Sld. in co. with brigs Crimea and Martha Washington, for New-York.

Brig Sicelia, (Sicilian,) D'Allio, Palermo 75 ds., with fruit to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.

Brig Blackfish, Bush, Georgetown, D. C., 5 ds., with coal to master.

Brig Mary J. Williams, (of Lunenbeeg,) Hunter, Ponce, P. R., 22 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. Hunter & Co. Had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Brig Cyclone, Griffin, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar, etc., to master. Sld. in co. with bark Sarah B. Hale, for Boston.

Brig Janet Kidston, (Br.,) Burgess, Lingan 14 ds., with coal to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Sitka, Brown, Cow Bay 7 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Brig J. West, Hutchings, Lingan 20 ds., with coal to New-York Gas Co.

Brig Jane, (Br.,) McClellan, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Ellen Dickie, (of Truro, N. S.,) McElhinney, Lingan, C. B., 21 ds., with coal to Kenneth McLea.

Brig Neva, (of Annapolis, N. S.,) Smith, Remedios 14 ds., with sugar to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Valencia, (of Boston,) Tucker, Cienfuegos 25 ds., with sugar to Moore & Henry.

Brig John Ryers, (of St. John, N. B.,) Pye, Bahia 32 ds., with rosewood, etc., to A. Smithers & Co.

Brig Annandale, (of Boston,) Bunker, Remedios 10 ds., with sugar to Danforth Knowlton.

Brig Mecosta, (of Boston,) Dunbar, Mobile 19 ds., with cotton and resin to master.

Schr. Mary, (of Jonesport,) Sawyer, Humacoa, P. R., June 26, with sugar, etc., to Simpson & Clapp. Left no vessels.

Schr. Wm. H. De Witt, (of Westport, R. I.,) Cory, Eleuthera 11 ds., with fruit to James Douglass. Left no vessels.

Schr. Frank Water, Ellis, Baltimore 6 ds., with coal to Van Brunt & Co.

Schr. Witch Queen, (of Boston,) Hoyt, Savannah 10 ds., with timber to L. L. Jones.

Schr. Kossuth, Strong, Glace Bay 20 ds., with coal to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. G. W. Carpenter, (of Portland,) Edmonds, Cow Bay 15 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Jesse Jones, (of St. Kitts,) Lange, St. Kitts 17 ds., with sugar, etc., to Jones & Lough.

Schr. Paran, Clark, Lingan 13 ds., with coal to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Siak, Ingalls, Lingan 13 ds., with coal to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Dasher, (of Freeport, N. S.,) Wyman, St. John, P. R., 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to master.

Schr. Caspian, Cole, Musquash 12 ds., with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Champion, Sawyer, Millbridge 7 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Delaware, Crocket, Rockland.

Schr. Evelyn, Crowley, Addison 8 ds., with lumber to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. J. P. Collins, Abrew, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sea Bird, Wallace, Elizabethport, for Charlestown.

Schr. Wentworth, (Br.,) Barker, Windsor, N. S., 20 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. U. D., (of New-London,) Barker, Eleuthera 6 ds., with pineapples to Hutchinson & Longley.

Schr. Romp, Mitchell, Lubec 7 ds., with plaster for Rondout.

Schr. L. Walsh, Booth, Calais 7 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Exemplar, (Br.,) Davison, Windsor, N. S., 11 ds., with plaster to A. Smithers & Co.

Schr. Union, Davison, Machias 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. S. H. Falconer, Welsh, Providence.

Schr. Elm City, Kelly, Providence.

Schr. Vail, Carter, Fall River.

Schr. Avon, Park, New-Haven.

Schr. Brave, Crosby, New-London.

Schr. Vermilion, Saunders, New-Haven.

Schr. Edwin, Allen, Newport, for Albany.

Schr. J. W. Hine, Hanson, Baltimore, for Bridgeport.

Schr. C. H. Moller, Baker, Boston.

Schr. Flora King, Cook, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Geo. L. Snow, ——, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Sea Bird, ——, Elizabethport, for Boston.

WIND—At sunset, N. W.

Below.

Bark John Kerr.

Bark Agincourt.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 13—Arr. ship California, from Manila; bark Commerce, from New-Orleans.

Spoken, &c.

C. B. Hamilton—bark, bound S., was seen, July 8, lat. 32 20, lon. 68 45.

Glenaven—brig, from Port Natal for London, May 22, lat. 21 12, lon. 01 15.

Hollinside—ship, from Columbo for London, May 7, lat. 35 57, lon. 20 02.

Harrisburgh—ship, from New-Orleans for Bordeaux, July 9, lat. 34 45, lon. 75 50.

Marietta Taylor—schr., from —— for Demerara, 18 ds. out, June 30, lat. 26 08, lon. 65 10.

Nebraska—brig, from Key West for Nuevitas, July 3, lat. 23 10, lon. 78 44.

Naturalist—ship, from Calcutta for London, April 12, lat. 22 22 S., lon. 71 37 E.

Old Dominion—bark, hence for Havana, 14 ds. out, July 3, lat. 31 13, lon. 66 30.

Roanoke—bark, from Philadelphia for Sagua, 15 ds. out, July 1, lat. 26 40, lon. 64.

Seafield—ship, from Columbo for London, April 26, lat. 31 10, lon. 35 25.

Templar—bark, of New-York, from Callao for England, May 20, lat. 54 S., lon. 55.

Valentine Doane—wh. schr., of Provincetown, 5 months out, with 120 bbls. black fish oil and 60 bbls. sperm. all well, July 7, lat. 30 30, lon. 75 30.

Vernon—wh. schr., of Provincetown, Hill, with 70 bbls. sperm and 15 do. black fish oil, July 10.

Watchman—wh. schr., of Provincetown, 5 months out, with 120 bbls. blackfish oil, June 28, lat. 30 40, lon. 74 40.

Foreign Ports.

At Remedios, June 29, barks Volant, for Philadelphia in 5 ds.; Norwegian, for New-York in 10 ds.; brigs Jas. B. Curby, dischg.; schr. Kate Walker, for Boston, ldg.

At Cardenas, July 1, bark Thomas, for New-York in 3 days.

At Ponce, P. R., June 24, brig Henry Trowbridge, just arrived.

At Cienfuegos, June 23, bark Lady Franklin, Mitchell, dischg.; brig Time, Smith, for New-York in 4 ds.; brig Neponset, ldg.

At Nuevitas, July 2, brig Thomas Owen, for New-York in 2 ds.; brig Nellie Hunt, for do. in 7 ds.

At St. John, P. R., June 22, brig Scio, for New-York in 5 days.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 429, July 13, 1865.

57, 46, 25, 7, 51, 62, 1, 14, 19, 40, 75, 24.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 430, July 13, 1865.

59, 49, 75, 67, 76, 51, 12, 45, 56, 32, 15, 38.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 329, July 13, 1865.

45, 17, 65, 29, 44, 14, 39, 18, 61, 72, 43, 24.

SIMMONS, FRANCE & CO., Managers.

SHELBY—CLASS No. 330, July 13, 1865.

73, 20, 52, 25, 31, 10, 28, 21, 16, 45, 75, 23.

SIMMONS, FRANCE & CO., Managers.

Circulars sent free by addressing

JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

Circulars in the above Lotteries sent free, by addressing SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st. New-York.

LOTTERY PRIZES CASHED IN FULL.—No percentage taken from city. M. F. COLLEY, licensed lottery broker, No. 161 Watt-st., corner West-